HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904, Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	ORIENTAL	5384	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	PENINSULAR	5894	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5894	OCEANA	6310
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5231	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903		
7th May	PENINSULAR	5391	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,660	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,255	Gutonnet	21st Apr. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,235	18th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	30th Mar. "
AUSTRALIA	R. Collediani	7,588	20th Apr. "
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	23th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 15th Feb., at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th Feb., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Kuweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 23rd February, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane and Mozambique.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,900 tons, on or about 21st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 13th February 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S. S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A STRANDES,
Agnt.
24, Meadow St.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,560	O. Canepa	15th Mar 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS IN EXCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	...	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	630
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1901.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4590	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	6200	Knant	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4393	Browne	30th Mar
A.	PROME	3590	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buxe	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	5200	Haddy	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,

Made fresh on the Premises.

All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

CIGARS!!

MORE THAN
70
BRANDS
TO SELECT FROM.

WRITE TO
Messrs. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—GONICOPAL
MERCARA, SECUNDERABAD
AND
LONDON.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

(NOT IN PLIES)

An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India

— IS —

PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS.

It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.

"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.

LARGE STOCKS HELD.
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

AGENTS : H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches,
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION," The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars, 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,

BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES

Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

LAST SIX NIGHTS } February 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
LAST SIX NIGHTS }
MONSTER PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.
Presentation Night.

Handsome Trophies will be presented to the Winning Jockey and Trainer of the Great Western Handicap.

LAST TWO SOUVENIR MATINEES } WEDNESDAY the 17th, and
LAST TWO SOUVENIR MATINEES } SATURDAY, the 20th Feb.

A HANDSOME GOLD AND SILVER WATCH, will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus on both occasions.

Doors open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 4 o'clock.
Children Half Price to Matinee only.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 20TH.
A HORSE AND BICYCLE GIVEN AWAY.
Coupons will be given to all Holders of
Tickets of Rs, 1, 2, 3 and 4.
COUPON NUMBERS GIVEN NIGHTLY FROM MONDAY, the 15th February.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19TH.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT.
RENDERED TO MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.
A Special Programme for this Occasion.

Box Plan at Circus.
Booking Hours:—10 to 12 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.
Prices of Admission: Full Box (3 seats), Rs. 20; Single Seat in Box, Rs 4; Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs, 2; Stalls, Rs. 1; and Gallery (Natives only) 8 Ans.

MADAME HORMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE
THE LONDON LADIES TRIO
WILL GIVE
A CONCERT
at the TOWN HALL,
at 9-30 P.M.,
Date to be announced hereafter.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per Hansa Line s. s. "LOWENBURG," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.
Dated 15th February, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 15th instant, that day being PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th February, 1904.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, upto 12 noon, on the 24th FEBRUARY, 1904, for the SUPPLY and DELIVERY at the Head Police Office of the following Articles:—

4 Almirahs.	1 Long Chair.
30 Bedsteads, Lawson Fait.	6 Screens.
1 Office Revolving Chair.	30 Tipahi.
8 Arm Chairs.	1 Desk.

1 Pankha.

Any information required regarding the articles can be obtained from the Police Surgeon at his Office in the Nowsari Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort. The Commissioner of Police does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, 1904, for the SUPPLY OF 1,000 TONS OF TEAK LOG TIMBER, viz:—

500 Tons of Moulmain Logs only, in lengths of 15 feet and upwards, and 12 inches siding and upwards, and

500 Tons of Moulmain Rangoon or Bangkok Logs of 12 feet length and over, and of 10 inches siding and over of the best quality for early delivery to be offered in two separate lots of 500 Tons each.

2. TENDERS to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the application of shipmasters showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein Rangoon or Bangkok.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 22nd January, 1904.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KING KING & Co., BOMBAY,
AND
MESSRS. KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA,

ARE WILLING to make advances and to render every assistance to such Members of the Indian Civil and Military Services as may be inconvenienced by the Suspension of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.

They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

ROYAL FLEET RESERVE.

PETTY OFFICERS and MEN of the Seamen and Stoker Classes and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Royal Marines who have taken their discharge from the Royal Navy and Royal Marines respectively, either on pension or otherwise, can now be enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Full particulars can be obtained from the

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER,
In charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

IN *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realisation of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LORD WOLSELEY'S BOOK
THE STORY OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE
By Field-Marshal VISCOUNT WOLSELEY, G. C. M. G.,
2 Vols. Demy 8vo. with Photogravure Portraits and Plans, 32s. net.
Our Price Rs. 11-0.

SOME INDIAN FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES
By Lieut.-Colonel D. D. CUNNINGHAM, C.I.E., F.R.S.,
With numerous Coloured and other Illustrations.
Square Demy 8vo. Rs. 8-0.
This Volume deals with the habits of some of the commoner bird and animal inmates of the streets and gardens of Indian towns as observed during a residence of nearly thirty years' duration in Bengal. It has been written mainly with the hope of attracting the attention of Anglo-Indians to a source of interest and pleasure, which is open to all of them, but is usually strangely neglected.

LEAVES FROM THE DIARIES OF A SOLDIER AND SPORTSMAN
During Twenty Years' Service in India, Afghanistan, Egypt, and other Countries, 1865-1885.
By Lieut.-General Sir MONTAGU GERARD, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
With Map & Illustrations, Rs. 9-0.

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WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

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For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.
Subscriptions are now being Registered
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121, MEADOWS STREET,
REUTERS OLD BUILDINGS,

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.
Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE:—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
T. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Rs. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MASONIC BALL.—Flash Light beautiful groups of the Masonic Ball in the Town Hall, taken by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, are now ready for inspection in their Art Photographic Saloon, Nippon Building, Hornby Road.

WANTED A SITUATION for a Lady's Maid, from March to October. An excellent Needlewoman and energetic, capable person, who can be recommended highly by present Mistress. Apply "Box 144," care of "Bombay Gazette."

HEAD READER WANTED, from 1st February, for an Anglo-Indian Paper. Must be well experienced and steady. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. "247," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Large BUNGALOW with upper floor, with latest Sanitary arrangements, at Mazagon, Mount Road, Rose Cottage Lane, near Anjirwadi. Apply WITHIN.

WEST & CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay—PROVISIONS of all kinds supplied at Market Rates. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos kept in stock. Up-country orders receive special attention.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter ordinary Rs. 125.—GOKULDAS CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help; move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 3-12—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyls. Price Rs. 20. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only Firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other Routes of Information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India specially issued from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Bookselling and Railway Stations.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to order.—Bangalore, No. 4.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.
NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 0=1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0=1½ gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1=3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2=4 gallons Rs. 30-0 nett.

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Specially for
KEMP & CO., LTD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

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ORDER
PEARSE & CO'S
COFFEE
GROUND DAILY AT THEIR STEAM FACTORY.

		Each. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
PURE FRESH-GROUND COFFEE	1 lb. tins	1 0	11 0
FRENCH COFFEE, WITH CHICORY	1 "	0 12	8 0
Do. do.	½ "	0 7	4 8

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
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"PIVERFELL" (FOR FEVERS) prevents contamination of blood by immediately supplying it with the wanting salts. It stimulates the digestive organs, and does not allow their functions to be impeded; thereby enabling the general system to resume normal temperature. Composed of Antipyretics, Antiseptics, Germicides, Astringents Stimulants, and Cinchona Salts.
PerBot. of 25 pills, Re. 1; for 50 pills Re. 1-12. BOWMAN'S

AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., BOMBAY
THE NON-SECRET REMEDIES MANUFACTURING CO., ENGLAND.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS
OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed,
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENT WANTED.)

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 7,75,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	... ...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	... ...	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	... ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moulmein City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DRAFTS ADJUSTED for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.
PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
Cheques, Bills, Hundees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 64 is maintained.
Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th July, 1903.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch). Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 2.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.
THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.
Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.
Prices Moderate. A visit solicited

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CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.
Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.
SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.
Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.
CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.
A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.
New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.
Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902 ..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617
The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net)	4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.
The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 1, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Algamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, almyrahs, cupboards, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron double bedsteads with coir mattresses, sideboards, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, Singapore cane furniture musical box, lady's and gentleman bicycles, one handsome strong victoria suitable for single or pair in very good order, etc., etc., the property of W. C. SYMES, Esq. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 221 to 229, Lohar Chawl.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with sections 53 and 55 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m. a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, burra in bags, ragees in bags, full pressed bales of cotton, boxes of honey, boxes of luggage, waste cotton in bundles, boxes of electric goods, country biddies in box, round, square and flat iron in bundles, one iron tank, iron hinges in bundles, empty bottles in basket, bagging in bundles, empty cane basket, iron pipes in bundles, cane box type writing machine, piece-goods in bundles, coogal in bundles, ghee and oil in tins, wooden piece in bundles, pieces of marble stone, carpet in bundle lantern in crate, coir rope in bundles, dates in bundles, cocoanut and dry in bags, iron rails in box, sewing machine in box, watering cans in boxes, gin in crate, glass bangles in bundles, wooden chairs and easy chairs, stationery and slates in boxes, imitation thread in bundles, dooras of waste paper and record, iot iron bends and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

Re Akola to Wari Bunder invoice No. 199 of 4th November, 1903.

30 bags out of 200 bags cotton seed.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th February, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, teapoys, cupboards whatnot book and hat stands, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables chest-of-drawers, almyra, blackwood bedstead, dinner waggon &c.

1 English-made plush-lined reading chair, specially brought rom England.

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in good order.

1 D-B C-F gun in case by Reddu, with implements.

30 cases Lesmore Scotch whisky.

1 large size coo king stove with cold and hot water tank, suitable for Hotel.

On account and at the risk of the concerned :—

2080 E W—250 boxes Empress pale bar soap ex s. s. Clan Macaulay.

2080 E W—250 boxes Empress pale bar soap ex s. s. Clan Macleran.

1955 Bombay—125 boxes tin plates ex s. s. Tabaristan.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hakimjee Lookmanjee and others trading as Abdoolally Ahmedally and Co.

160 H L 1-34—34 cases iron wood screws ex s. s. Rudelsberg.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred light victoria.

1 light dogcart.

1 French-polished office shigram.

1 double-seated brougham.

1 lady's English-made side saddle with patent stirrups.

1 set best English double harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of rich cut glass chandeliers, mirror glass sofas, chairs, cables, cupboards, pier glasses, majolicaware, large musical box, rich cut glass gilt hanging swing, etc.

By order of the Trustees of Esa Haji Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sitaram Building next to Crawford Markets on THURSDAY the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., the following rich valuable fancy goods, etc., consisting of 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 18 light chandeliers, venetian glass pier glasses with pier tables to match and wall mirrors, entire mirror glass wardrobe, dressing table, sofas, chairs, table, rich ruby cut glass hanging swing, large size musical box with spare rollers, single and double branched jardiniers, centre pieces, terra-cotta figures, Japanese hand painted screen teakwood sliding and dining tables.

All the above articles are suitable for halls and drawing room decoration and are well worth a visit, and is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. H. Kiddle, consisting of tables, chairs, dumbwaiter, cots, clock, enamelled ware, wearing apparel, &c.

The effects of the late Ghella Carson and Bai Moti, consisting of furniture, brass utensils, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8 Grant's Building Lower Colaba at the Young Men Christian Association Home, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, semi-grand piano by Kaps, cooking stove, carpets, China oil jars, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th February, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS carried on in the name of Khakeebhoy Pulimsay of very valuable and rich Chandeliers, Pier-glasses, Furniture, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 831 of 1901, Ahmedbhoy Meherallibhoy v/s. Cassumalli Meherallibhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell on the premises by Public Auction, in convenient lots, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th inst. at 2 p. m., the stock-in-trade consisting of rich chandeliers, pier-glasses fairy lights, bracket mirrors, table ornaments, chandelier and lamp fittings, plated ware, cutlery, glassware, Chinaware, earthenware, hall carpets, lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, teakwood chairs, flagstaffs, shop furniture, &c. lying in the shop at Kalbadevi, No. 250.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, February 15, 1904.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic, Ans 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£35 13-16	= + 5-16
3 do. Rentes	£33 1-4	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Rupee Paper	£61	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 13-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 1-2	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	...	= ....
EXCHANGES—		
Paris on sight	25·21 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin ,,	20·52	= unchanged
New York Demand	....	= ....
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5-8	= + 1-4
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 1-2	= — 1-4
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-4	= unchanged
7 day market loans	3 1-4	= + 1-4

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 4,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 2,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras, Rs. 8,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Transfers on Bombay, 4,00,000, at 1s. 4 3-16d.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 1-4 Sellers

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat A.-M. Sellers 35s. = + 3d.
Yellow Cawnpore A.-M. Buyers 33s. 3d. = + 3d.
Brown A.-M. Buyers 32s. 3d. = + 3d. Firm.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Buyers 33s. 9d. = + 3d. Firmer.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales, 5,000. Spot 7·56 plus 2·8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-4d. plus 3-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 19,000. Arrivals closed easier,

Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
7·25	7·27	7·21
plus 12	plus 11	plus 11
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
7·31	7·31	7·3
plus 12	plus 12	plus 12
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
7·14	6·31	6·21
plus 11	plus 8	plus 6

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	28,000
Do. last year	38,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do. Continent	13,000
Mid-Uplands	closed.
Futures, month of March	closed.
Do. do. July	closed.

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 3-4 unchanged.
Futures, month of May	13·35 — 31
Do. do. August	13·60 — 33
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports	128,000
,, exports to Great Britain	26,000
,, to continent	30,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	730,000
,, ,, interior ports	330,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 610,000
Gold ,,	£ 110,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 30,00

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, February 12th, 1904 :—

Cotton	14,388 bales.
Wheat	7,014 owts.
Linseed	3,847 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,898 ,,
Gingellyseed	12,026 ,,
Poppyseed	370 ,,
Groundnuts	2,501 ,,
Castorseed	1,138 ,,
Rice	3,652 ,,
Myrabollams	7,504 ,,
Cottonseed	5,545 ,,
Mowrseed	498 ,,
Grain	711 ,,
Jowar	3,410 ,,
Maize	1,726 ,,

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Exchange—Tone Firm.

Bank T.T.			1s. 4 5-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 3-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.le	4 13-32d.	to 7-16d.
Do 6 do	do	1s. 4 9-16d	
French Francs 3 do	do	.....	172 3-4
Marks 3 do	do	.....	140 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		.....	132
Shanghai 30 do	do	.....	189
Japan 30 do	do	.....	nominal.

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady.

Cash ..... Rs. 95·13

1st Settlement 3rd March ,, 95·13

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 11th Feb.	7	do.
Bank of Bengal	do 21st Jan.	7	do.
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	...	...	5 11 6

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet but steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	12	0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	...	...	5 11 0

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	...	...	21 0 0

Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.

Howree Khandeish	...	32	4 0
15 per cent. Mixed	...	31	4 0
25 per cent. ,,	...	30	8 0
50 per cent. ,,	...	29	0 0
Black Kutnee ,,	...	25	12 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 29-12
Club 1 ,,	,, 29-0
Hard Red ,,	,, 22-8 to 23

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.

Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	12,000 ,,

Feb.-Mar.	May-April	April-May
7·12	7·14	7·16
—13	—13	—13
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·18	7·18	7·17
—13	—13	—13
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·01	6·40	6·13
—13	—11	—8

COTTON.—There was an easier tone in the market early in the day following home advices, but with a fair enquiry at Colaba rates have steadied up, and a moderate business was reported.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	236	221	213	Feb. 25
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	236	224	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	236	224	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	255	249	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	230	220	do
Jalgaum do.	...	232	222	do
Khandwa do.	...	255	249	... do
Khamgaum fair staple (M-G)	257	251	...	do
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	272	262	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	262	256	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	265	259	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	296	...	273	25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	272	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger M.-G.)	267	257	...	May
Do. (M.-G)	264	254	...	,,
Muttia (M. G.)	243	233	...	Feb.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	267	May.
Westerns	...	...	258	,,

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	5 28-32
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 3-4 per cent Consols	86 13-16
3 per cent Rentes	96 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	4
Bar Silver	26 13-16

MANY of the "Popes" of the earth have at times shown something like a contempt for journalists and their profession. But not he of Rome. This is from a telegram of the "Chronicle's" correspondent : A few days ago Pius X. gently took a stylographic pen from a Protestant journalist's hand, pronounced a benediction, and returned it, saying : "No one has a nobler mission than the journalist in the world of to-day. I bless your symbol of office. My predecessors consecrated the sword and shields of Christian warriors ; I choose rather to beg blessings upon a Christian journalist's pen." Pius X. clearly holds the opinion which Lytton put into the mouth of Cardinal Richelieu, And no doubt His Holiness is right,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAL Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CARTWRIGHT—MAITLAND—Jan 19, at James's Church, Edgecte, Rev S F Cartwright, rector of Edgecte, Chipping Warden and rural dean, to Margaret Louisa Maitland, widow of the late Lieut-Col C B Maitland, I M S, and daughter of the late General W H Richards

CHOWNS—COLEMAN—Jan 14, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clapham Common, R Clowes to Janet Jane Coleman, daughter of the late R Coleman.

COLLINS—TEELAND—Jan 26, in Lambeth Palace Chapel, W Edward Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, to Mary Brewin, daughter of late W J Sterland.

FREESTUN—MORRELL—Jan 19, at St Mary Abbotts Kensington W H May Freestun Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf'y, to Family May, daughter of the late Lieut-Col E Morrell, Essex Regt.

HART DAVIS—COOPER—Jan 19, at St Mary Abbott's Church, R Hart Davis son of Capt Hart Davis, to Sybil Mary, daughter of Sir Alfred and Lady Agnes Cooper.

PETTY—SOUTHEY—Jan 20, at St Cuthbert's Phillimore Gardens, the Rev W Petty, vicar of St Peter's, Ealing, to Naomi, daughter of the late R Southey, and adopted daughter of the late General W C Hudden, Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers.

RAMSEY—DIXON—Jan 21, at St Mathew's Church, Ealing Common, Surg P D Ramsey R N, son of Fleet Paymr A J Ramsay R N, to Heppie, daughter of the late S E Dixon.

SOUTHEY—LEDERREY—Jan 21 at Geneva, Major J H W Southey, Royal Berkshire Regt, to Elizabeth Jeanne Lederry, Geneva.

STEWART—STYLES—Jan 20, at the Parish Church, Swanscombe, Capt J A Stewart R A, son of the late Col A Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, to Georgina Gaville, daughter of the late G G Styles.

THOMAS—RAWSON—Jan 19, at St Mary's Church, Carlow, Capt and Brevt Major H M Thomas Royal Field Art., to Dorothy Violet Hope, daughter of Dr Rawson.

TRAILL-THOMPSON—BEEL—Jan 20, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Dr W D Traill-Thomson, Knottshall, Wembley, son of G Thompson, late Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, India, to May, daughter of the late G S Beil.

WEEDON—WHITE—Jan 21, at St Peter's Eltham Road Capt F F Weedon, R E, to Maud Grace Beatrice White, daughter of the late J White.

WOOLLEY—WITTLETON—Jan 20, at the parish church, Bromley, Kent, Capt T S M Wooly, late Bengal Cav, to Miriam, daughter of the late W H Whittleton.

DEATHS.

BOYS—Jan 22, at Euston Fire Station London, widow of the late Lieut G S Boys, R N aged 69 69.

FORSTER—Jan. 21, at Trawillian Square, Dublin, Sir R. Forster, Bart., son of Sir G. Forster, Bart.

GRAITAN—Jan 25, at Nightingale Road, Southsea, Col H Grattan, late Royal Sussex Regt, aged 64.

HASTINGS—Jan. 22, at Brighton, Major-Gen. D Hastings formerly of the 78th Highlanders.

HAY—Jan. 19, at Ombay Avenue, Richmond R B Hay, late 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, aged 76.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PEIRCE—February 10, at 175, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Arthur Peirce, of son.

SMITH-DORRIEN—February 11, at Quetta, the wife of Major-General Smith-Dorrien, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KELLY—ISMAY—February 3, at All Saints, Church, Nagpur, Maude, daughter of Stanley Ismay, Judicial Commissioner, C P, to Captain H N Kelly, 23rd Punjabis.

POLLARD—SAWDAY—February 10, at the Mission Church, Tumkur, Mysore State, by the Rev D A Reen Chairman, Wesleyan Mission, Mysore, assisted by the Rev E S Edwards, Wesleyan Mission, Tumkur, brother-in-law of the bride, the Rev Charles Pollard, M A, Wesleyan Mission, Madras, to Muriel Burt, younger daughter of the Rev G W Sawday, of Mysore City.

DEATHS.

BRANN—January 4, at the General Hospital, Alfred Ernest, of Saharah Indigo Factory, Purnea.

CHOWRRYAPPAH—February 10, at Vellery, Madras, Florence Isabelle, daughter of the Rev and Mrs S J Chowriyappa, aged 17 years.

MORE-MOLYNEUX—February 4, at Bareilly, Cassandra More-Molyneux.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-53m., 11-34a. Low water, 5-0m., 4-43a.

Bank holiday.

Bombay Races, third day.

Manœuvres, B. V. R. and B. L. H., Andheri, morning.

Y. W. C. Association annual meeting, Wellington Lines, 5-30 p. m.

Bombay Gymkhana Open Racquets Tournament.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

Warren's American Circus, Esplanade.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Shrimant Madajirao Naik Nimbalkar Chief of Phaltan attended by seventy-five followers returned to Bombay on Friday from Baroda en route to his capital. The Chief leaves for Phaltan to-day.

A CRAFT CAPSIZED.—On Friday last a country craft in charge of tindal Sitaram Govind was entering the harbour, when the rudder gave way and the tindal lost control of the boat, which capsized. The crew were thrown into the sea, but were rescued by Captain Basden of the steam-launch "Miner."

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL MILLS.—Colonel Mills of the Veterinary College was on Friday being driven in his shigram along Lady Jamsetji Road, when the horse attached to it took fright at a Municipal workman who was examining a hydrant on the road and bolted. The coachman Dhondoo Vithoo was thrown off his seat and sustained a fracture of his right leg. The front springs of the vehicle and the right shaft broke. The carriage was seriously damaged, but Colonel Mills fortunately escaped unhurt.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACECOURSE.—By kind permission of Captain Bailey, the Band of the 123rd (Outram's) Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fratilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day :—

Valse	Die Hydropaten ... Gung'l.
Overture	Si J. Etois Roi ... Adam.
Song	Love, could I only tell thee. Capel.
Selection	La Mascotte ... Audran.
Piccolo Solo	Lilliputian ... Brewer.
Selection	A Chinese Honeymoon ... Talbot.

FIRE IN A MILL.—About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the reeling department of the Apollo Mill, situated at De Lisle Road, Parel and as a result a considerable quantity of cotton was destroyed and a larger portion of the machinery damaged. The fire-brigade stations were informed, and the engines from Jhinchpoogly, Byculla, Gowalia Tank, Baboola Tank and Fort promptly repaired to the scene. Two of the engines were only brought into requisition and the fire was put out in about fifty minutes. The damage is estimated at Rs. 40,000. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

MAHOMEDAN PROGRESS IN BOMBAY.

LECTURE BY NAWABZADA NASRULLAKHAN.

AT the instance of Mr. Lalshanker Umyashanker, honorary secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Ahmedabad, and Sheth Abdul Latif Safri and others, Nawabzada Nasrullakhan gavejan interesting lecture on Friday evening at Ahmedabad. The meeting was largely attended by a large number of local Mussalmans, and Mr. Ali Akbar occupied the chair. The Nawabzada, as the general secretary of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference, explained to the audience that the chief aim of the movement is to make an endeavour to improve the social, moral and educational condition of the Mussalmans of the Bombay Presidency. He added that it is only by the subordination of self-interest on the part of the wealthy classes of the community to the general well-being of the race, and by the sincere and material co-operation of all, that the task the promoters have taken to themselves can be brought to a successful issue. The difficulty they have to face are very many, but the age in which the members move requires them to be actively working along with the times in order to understand the very spirit of the hour and to so advance as to keep pace with the other sister-communities of India.

The advice from the chair was as impressive as the lecture. It was resolved that means be taken to aid the conference and assist the promoters thereof to advance the educational interest of the community in every possible way.

THE town of Ladysmith has been partly inundated by a sudden and extraordinary rising in the level of the Klip River, which runs through the town. The river actually rose 25ft. in the space of four hours. Considerable damage has been done, but so far as has been ascertained only one life has been lost.

ENORMOUS ODDS placing the first three in different Races. Double Events. Call and see the Prices offered by CHARLES HARDING, 28 Esplanade Road Bombay.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT AT THE GREAVES COTTON MILLS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Balkrishna Chintaman Shastri, cashier of the mills managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, and Jehanghir Dorabji, Assistant Superintendent in charge of the same mills, were brought under a warrant issued against them at the instance of Mr. A. K. Leslie on charges of criminal breach of trust as servants in respect of three sums of money, viz. Rs 1,150, Rs 1,150 and Rs 575, belonging to the firm. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the first accused and Mr. Kapadia, pleader for the second accused. On the application of their pleaders the Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail in the sum of Rs 7,000 each. The case is remanded till to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. A. K. Leslie in his information filed before the Magistrate states that the firm of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company are agents for the group of mills situated at Parel within the Island of Bombay, comprising amongst others the Empress and the James Greaves mills and formerly, until the same was wound up, the Anglo-Indian mills. All yarn manufactured by the said mills is sold by Greaves Cotton and Company direct and the purchase price thereof is paid to them. There are, however, quantities of waste of various kinds contracts for the sale of which are made by the mill superintendent at Parel, Mr. D. C. Athaide. At the time of making the contracts, the contract weight of the waste to be sold is not known and therefore the rate is only fixed for an indeterminate quantity of the waste at a certain rate, the amount to be ascertained on weight of the goods. Orders are then issued to the head clerk of the mill concerned to weigh out the waste in question and having done so he sends a memo of the weight of the goods delivered over to the cashier, who is common to all the mills, at his office on the mill premises, from which the total sum to be paid for the said goods is calculated by the cashier, which calculation it is the duty of the deputy superintendent of the mills, Jehanghir Dorabji, to check. When the amount so to be paid is ascertained and verified, the cashier by name Balkrishna Chintaman Shastri prepares a receipt for the amount in a counterfoil receipt book, makes corresponding entries in the cash-book of the mill concerned and receives the cash of which he takes custody and is to account for. The receipt being prepared it is sent on in the book to the superintendent Mr. Athaide, who initials the counterfoil and signs the receipt. Both the receipt and counterfoil are also initialled by the cashier. The receipt is then issued to the person paying the money. At the beginning of every month statements written by the cashier and being copies of the entries appearing for the then preceding month in the mill cash books, are forwarded by the superintendent to the agents Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company. These statements are signed by Balkrishna Chintaman the cashier who prepares and writes them ; by Jehanghir Dorabji, the deputy superintendent, whose duty it is to check them with all vouchers, and by the superintendent, Mr. Athaide, the original cash books being retained at the mill in the custody of the cashier Balkrishna. In the course of examining the mill's receipt books and cash-books, it was found that the counterfoils of receipt No. 48 of the Howard and Bullough Mills ; receipt No. 35 of the Empress Mills, and receipt No. 101 of the Anglo-Indian Mills were torn out, and further, that the pages in the cash book, which should have contained the corresponding entries, were also missing. Having ascertained that these receipts were for goods delivered to the Jamshed Mill and paid for by them the complainant obtained from the agents of the Jamshed Mill the originals of the same. These receipts were as under : No. 48, Howard and Bullough, dated the 23rd August 1901, for Rs 6835-2-7 ; No. 35, Empress Mill, dated the 23rd August 1901, for Rs. 8,490-3-4, and No. 101 Anglo-Indian Mill, dated the 24th August 1901, for Rs. 2752-13-0. The complainant thereupon went to the record room at the mill where the vouchers are kept and sought for and obtained the vouchers of the three mills named for the month of September 1901 and amongst them he found the copies of the mill's cash books for the month of August and such copies of the account, supplying what had been torn out from the cash books, gave the amounts accounted for in receipt of the above receipts as Howard and Bullough Rs 5,685 2-7 in lieu of Rs. 6835-2-7 ; Empress, Rs 6340-3-4 in lieu of Rs. 8,491-3-4 ; and Anglo-Indian Rs. 2,177-13 in lieu of Rs. 2752-13 ; thus showing misappropriation of Rs. 1,150, Rs. 1,150 and Rs. 575 respectively. On further inquiry it was ascertained that the amounts as given in the above receipts were paid to Balkrishna, the cashier, by one Bapooji Burjorji, the muccadum of the Jamshed Mill, who took delivery of the waste in question. The complainant therefore charged Balkrishna Chintaman Shastri and Jehanghir Dorabji with criminal breach of trust as servants and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the above offence.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE annual social gathering held in connection with the Wilson College Literary Society came off on Saturday night in the College hall, Chowpatti. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen and students of the College. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan was voted to the chair. The gathering was entertained to a series of recitations and vocal and instrumental music most of which were contributed by the students of the college. Mr. M. S. Pandit, honorary assistant secretary read the report of the condition and progress of the society during the past year. It stated that the society during the early years of its existence had to contend with many difficulties. As long as the membership was left to the option of the students, the society as regards the number of members and finances was in an unsatisfactory condition. But its amalgamation with the college since the year 1902 has relieved it of many of its drawbacks. At present every student of the college was a member of the society and as a consequence the finances have much improved. This has enabled the society to provide the Reading Room with an additional number of magazines, periodicals and newspapers. The audited balance sheet of the society's receipts and disbursements showed that the total income during the year amounted to Rs. 424 while the expenditure came to Rs. 353. Twelve weekly meetings were arranged in the course of the year under review. The managing committee was glad to note that the subjects selected for those meetings have been so frequently of a practical character. They, however, regretted to record the lack of interest shown by the members in not attending those meetings regularly which were calculated to play an important part in their future, if properly taken advantage of. It was a matter of regret that the average attendance at these meetings was never above fifty. It was however to be hoped that in future the members would take a livelier interest in that function of the society. The managing committee succeeded in arranging a series of five public lectures delivered by several distinguished men of this Presidency. The lectures for the series were secured mainly through the help of the Principal whom the managing committee could not thank sufficiently for his valuable and unfailing help in that branch of the society's work. The best thanks of the committee were due to the Principal, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan and the Professors for the uniform interest they had shown in the aims and objects of the society by presiding over the weekly meetings and otherwise guiding the proceedings of the society.

On the motion of Mr. G. K. Devdhar the report was adopted. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring managing committee and a new committee for the current year was declared.

The chairman in briefly addressing the meeting welcomed to the college and to the society the new members who had joined them. Referring to the students who had just entered the College and were beginning to make acquaintance of their distinguished predecessors who still lingered in the college rooms or were occasional visitors, he hoped that they would prove themselves to be worthy successors of those gone from the College. There was great deal of truth in what Mr. Devdhar had said that they (the students) were taking too narrow a view of their college life and study, if they thought that they should devote themselves to their books and classes only. However in this university of theirs the burden of examination and preparation weigh so heavily on the minds of students, that they had not the same detachment from study which it was possible for students in other countries to have. He trusted that in the near future there would be changes in the modes of study, in the curriculum and in the modes of examination which would, to some extent, relive students of the compression that they had been so constantly subjected to. These social gatherings organised by the society had served a very important purpose in bringing together old and new students. It was gratifying to know that a very large percentage of all the graduates of the Bombay University came from the Wilson College. More than a hundred who received their degrees outside, were graduates of that college. They ought to feel that the students of that college, past and present, formed a very large proportion of the educated men of this Presidency. Notwithstanding the disadvantages and drawbacks of which he was fully aware, he would like to see a very enthusiastic determination on the part of the students to make this society a great and glowing success. He asked them to look upon it as a backbone of the student's life, as a means of great benefit to themselves and as a means of encouragement to others, and to make it a matter of earnest endeavour to support the regular weekly meetings.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION OF A DEWAN.

DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court on Thursday, disposed of an application of Moosa Yacoob for a transfer of his case from the court of the District Magistrate of Kolaba to the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay. Mr. H. Tyebjee, instructed by Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai, appeared for the applicant, and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

For the applicant, it was stated, that he was charged by the complainant, Manilal Ajitrai, Dewan of Porebunder, who is a British Government servant lent to the Porebunder State, before the Political Agent, Halar Prant, at Rajkot, for defamation alleged to have been committed in two petitions to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. Although the offence of defamation was not an extraditable offence, the petitioner stood his trial before the Political Agent and was discharged under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Political Agent not only found that the libellous statements were true, were made in good faith and for the public good, but that the complainant and his witnesses had told a story which was a tissue of fabrications ingeniously put together in order to save the complainant and his brother from the consequences of their action, etc. On the complainant's application for revision under section 437 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the acting Judicial Assistant and the Agent to the Governor ordered a further inquiry for a proper disposal of the indictment according to law. Petitioner was advised that the order for further inquiry by the Judicial Assistant at Rajkote was erroneous. Petitioner then applied to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar that the complainant must not remain in power as Dewan of Porebunder, and that the prosecution should not be carried on as a State prosecution. Petitioner received no reply to his application, but it appeared that the Government of Bombay, at the instance of the Agent passed a resolution directing the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay at the District Magistrate of Kolaba, in whose jurisdiction petitioner might be found, to make an inquiry into the truth of the accusation against him. Petitioner was accordingly arrested at Matheran under a warrant of the District Magistrate of Kolaba on a charge of defamation and was released on bail of Rs. 500. Petitioner appeared before the District Magistrate, and requested him to transfer the inqui

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

OVER a week has elapsed since the officers of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur went to the circus and the Japanese blew up their ships. A Press telegram tells us that the attention of the Parliamentary lobbyists has been called to the fact that the Russians fired the first shot, though they complain that the Japanese attacked them treacherously and in the dead of the night. The friends of Russia would have us believe that whatsoever things the Russians did were right and whatever the Japanese did were wrong. We must wait for an explanation as to the precise meaning of that particular statement, for Russia has so far led us to suppose she considers herself aggrieved that Japan did not wait for a formal declaration of war. It matters very little now who struck the first blow. The two powers have been at war for nine days. Messages recounting their actions have not been very clear and in some cases quite contradictory, a feature which in the circumstances is only to be expected. But the most remarkable thing about the course of the war, so far, has been the enormous amount of damage done to property and the trifling loss of life. Later returns may give heavier numbers, though the light returns may be accepted as approximately correct. The most disastrous incidents up to the present have occurred within narrow limits of distance from ports, in the presence of foreign ships, which have not only witnessed the operations and learnt such lessons as were to be learnt, but have been able to render assistance to the crews of disabled ships and thus prevent the loss of numerous lives by drowning. The fact is reassuring, when we remember that it has been customary to associate the idea of the use of torpedoes with that of the loss of whole ships' companies. The close proximity of the ships of foreign nations is a factor which must be taken into account, though the subsequent disposal of those rescued may now and again lead to complications. The loss of the transport Enisei cost Russia most lives, and that occurrence appears to have been the result of accident or unskilful navigation. The whereabouts of submarine mines in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur ought to have been as well known to navigating officers as well as to the engineers who laid them down.

We were told the other day that the entrance to the harbour at Port Arthur had been blocked. Such, however, does not seem to have been the case, for the cruisers which were damaged and beached have somehow or other been able to make their way from the outer harbour into dry dock and are expected to be ready for sea again in the course of a few days. The repair and refitting of the injured battleships constitute a very different task. There is not a dry dock in Port Arthur capable of dealing with them, and such repairs as are imperative to render them seaworthy will be effected only with great difficulty, and perhaps also with little success. It is in the matter of docking facilities that Japan has such an enormous advantage over Russia in the Far East, and if, as is stated, some of the Japanese fleet suffered, it cannot have been to any serious extent, for they were able to steam off to dry dock either at Nagasaki or Hiroshimi. Assuming the story of the bombardment of Hakodati to have been true, we may expect to hear of an attempt being made to destroy the base at Yokohama. Hakodati is within the southern limit of ice in winter, and though the Russian warships might be able to follow in the wake of a huge ice-breaker out of Vladivostock, they could scarcely hope to get within close range of the coast towns of Yezo Island. Nothing either from Reuter or the Japanese Consul can be taken as confirming in the slightest degree the story of Hakodati, but that Japan cannot expect to have her own way entirely is evident from the attack on the belated merchant steamers her cruisers fell in with. It does not speak much for the value of the Russian commerce-destroyer that she is only able to sink one of her quarry, while another, though injured, can manage to show a clean pair of heels and get clear away. Systematic bombardment of undefended coast ports may form a part of Russian tactics, but it is not war. It may of course tend to divide the Japanese naval forces, a great desideratum in view of the early arrival of the naval reinforcements from the Mediterranean ; but we doubt if the new ships will give any better account of themselves than those which have had their opportunity already. Had an attempt been made to prevent Japanese troops landing in Korea, they would have been better employed than in attacks on promiscuous sea ports, which at best they can hold up to ransom.

Prognostications as to the naval success of the Japanese are already practically fulfilled, and there is every reason to believe that military developments are following naval successes. It is as necessary for the Japanese army to obtain the ascendancy ashore, as for her navy to acquire command of the sea, for the desired result to be assured. A writer in the new number of "Blackwood" points out that the Japanese would not risk much by landing troops at Chemulpo, Gensam or the mouth of the Yalu river, but whether it is possible to land between the Yalu river, as was done in the Chino-Japanese war, with a view of carrying out a campaign against Port Arthur, is open to question. Such a plan, though an excellent one, would include grave difficulties, seeing that Port Arthur is connected with Russia by rail, and that it is no very difficult matter to bring up reinforcements. There would, it is anticipated, be much the same difficulty if Newchwang were made the point of attack, and though a force acting from the sea and threatening both Port Arthur and Newchwang would have much the same advantage that Wellington and Moore had in the Peninsula, an enormous land force would be required to sweep the Russians out of Manchuria. Even though the Japanese fleet may score an unmistakeable triumph at sea, there will still be a gigantic task before the Japanese army. It is anticipated that, rather than let the war drag on, Russia might be inclined to grant reasonable terms—allowing Japan a free hand in Korea and conceding the open door in Manchuria. This is scarcely likely, we fear, unless very much greater development of domestic unrest in Russia should follow on a succession of reverses ashore. We may hear in the course of a few days of a collision between the land forces of the two countries. Japan lost not a moment of time in getting her troops ashore and that in the most favourable positions. By the time the naval reinforcements get up to the scene of activities, some, perhaps considerable, progress may have been made in land engagements and Japan have laid such a hold on the country that to displace her will be a matter of the utmost difficulty.

THE CONGO STATE. Mr. Casement, the British Consul for the Congo, has apparently amply corroborated the charges brought against the Congo State Administration and the subsidiary Belgian Companies which are exploiting the territory of which King Leopold is Sovereign. For some years we have heard a great deal about the methods of the State and the Companies' officials under the "rubber regime," but the charges of cruelty and massacre were brought prominently to notice last year by Captain Burrows in his book "The Curse of Central Africa" and by Mr. Edgar Canisius in his account of a campaign against cannibals. To all previous allegations of misrule and cruelty King Leopold and his advisers have replied that, given reliable data and specific charges, the Congo authorities would at once take measures against the offenders to convince the world of the sincerity and humanity of the Administration. Captain Burrows' book supplied ample evidence in detail of the nature required, but it has been the policy of the Congo authorities to attempt to discredit the narratives of ex-employes of the State as the accounts of disappointed and necessarily prejudiced persons. The same reply cannot be made to the statements of the British Consul who has been specially required to report upon the condition of things in the Congo State. His indictment of the Administration is graver than any private individual could bring against it, and the Powers who were signatories to the Berlin Act of 1885, which gave to the International Association of the Congo and King Leopold rights of sovereignty, must take notice of the charges now officially made. The new State was established amid declarations of the civilizing and philanthropic aims of its founders. It has developed into a sordid commercial exploitation of the people and the country's natural products. In the pursuit of profit, torture, mutilation and massacre have been freely resorted to by officials driven by a system which has put a premium on such methods. Cannibalism has been even enlisted in the service of the Companies holding rubber monopolies by the employment of cannibal soldiers. How profitable these Companies have made this exploitation Captain Burrows tells us. The Societie Anversoisie du Commerce au Congo, of which the notorious Major Lothaire is managing director, which was reconstructed in 1898 with increased capital, declared in that year its profit to be 3,986,832 francs or nearly 235 per cent.

This, says Captain Burrows, represented the forced and almost uncompensated toil of thousands of men, women and children "murdered by brutal agents and their cannibals employed for the purpose of 'trading.'." The Abir Company in 1898 declared its profit returns to be 2,782,697 francs or more than 248 per cent. Half of this Company's profits go to the State. The same story may be told of the numerous other companies, "concessionaires" of the State monopolies in rubber and ivory, constituted in defiance of the Berlin Convention which prohibited monopoly or privilege of any kind. The natives are forced to bring in rubber on pain of severe punishment, and in their anxiety to comply with the demands made upon them are denuding the forests of the creeper which in the Congo region supplies the rubber. As the supply declines in one area the gatherers invade the district of another village, with the inevitable result of conflict. "Probably," says Captain Burrows, "the most cruel method of forcing the natives to bring in rubber is that employed in the Province Orientale or eastern part of the State. Here the territory is divided among the Arabs or Arabised natives, the latter usually belonging to the blood-thirsty Bakussu tribe Each of these Arabs, who are called 'auxiliaries,' has a band of cut-throats, armed with muskets belonging in part to the State, which also furnishes ammunition, and to them is entrusted the duty of compelling the natives to furnish rubber. This task, it is unnecessary to add, they perform with great zeal, for it affords them opportunity, under pretext of acting as agents of 'Bula Matari,' of massacring and pillaging to their hearts' content" Should the natives refuse to submit to the awful exactions of the officials or Company agents, adds this witness, they are said to be in "revolt" and bands of cannibal soldiers are sent to punish them, which they do with atrocities beside which the Bulgarian and Armenian outrages fade into insignificance

Slavery, which the International Association of the Congo set out to suppress, is rigorously upheld by the officials of the State, fugitive slaves being hunted down and returned to their masters. The testimonies of Captain Burrows and of Mr. Canisius regarding the misdeeds of the Administration and the Company's agents are lurid in the extreme, but they are more than corroborated by Belgians for whom the conditions of Congo service were repulsive. Their allegations are maintained by Mr. Casement, and the Powers to whom his report has been submitted cannot ignore it. It may be that, as Captain Burrows suggests, the only satisfactory solution of the problem raised by maladministration in its worst forms will be a readjustment of frontiers by the Powers who signed the 1885 Convention and whose territories are contiguous to the Congo State.

PRIVATE SOLDIERS AND MONEY-LENDING. A RECENT court martial at home has brought to light a state of affairs existing in the ranks of the army which is little short of scandalous. A lance-corporal of Marines has been found guilty of conducting a loan club on board H. M. S. Northumberland and has been sentenced to be reduced to the ranks for that offence. This event in itself is not particularly sensational, for it may be taken for granted that wherever a chance presents itself of making money men will embrace it, whether they be in His Majesty's service or out of it. The evidence at the enquiry revealed, however, that this instance of money-lending was by no means an isolated case and that non-commissioned officers particularly have been guilty of the offence. The system adopted is not by all means original; it savours of those petty money-lending transactions by which the Shylock of one's schoolboy days was in the habit of increasing his exchequer. A private soldier who wishes to enjoy a "night out" and has not the wherewithal to provide for the necessary entertainment applies to his sergeant for the loan of a small sum, usually not more than half-a-crown, on the understanding that he shall pay a weekly sum as interest for the use of the money. This interest, the court-martial was informed, is usually twopence in the shilling, but it often ranges as high as five pence. Through the medium of these so-called "loan clubs" soldiers find it an extremely simple matter to obtain money, and those who occupy the position of the money-lender will readily part with any sum up to a sovereign, though, as we have remarked, it is usually smaller sums that are applied for. This system has become an extremely serious matter. Men on their return from the front after the war were inexorably pursued by their money-lending officers and much misery was the result. The man who engages in these transactions is perfectly safe so far as the men are concerned ; he knows the power he can wield over the men who have contracted debts with them, and that they cannot betray him. It is only when the men become so much involved that their position is hopeless that an exposure is likely to occur. Apparently the existence of this evil has been a matter of common knowledge for a long time, and it is gratifying to learn that successful efforts have been made with a view to eradicating it from the Navy. In the Army it still exists, and it is to be hoped that the ranks will quickly be swept clean of those who are responsible for it. The recent court-martial at Chatham was instituted as an example, and it is to be hoped that other cases will be taken up whenever there is sufficient evidence to warrant such a proceeding.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular were Sir Richard and Lady Harington and Lord and Lady Henry Bentinck.

H. E. LADY LAMINGTON, accompanied by Lady Gertrude Molyneux and Captain Crawford, Officiating Commandant of H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard, paid a visit to the Crawford Markets on Saturday morning and were shown round the various departments by the Superintendent of the markets. The party were very pleased with what they saw and were particularly interested in the bird and animal stalls. Her Excellency inquired amongst other things whence the supplies of fruit and vegetables came from. On leaving Lady Lamington and the party were garlanded by the principal stall holders of the markets.

THE Bombay Government are constructing a big Technical School at Wakawli in the Ratnagiri District.

THE present from the inhabitants of Kingston-on-Thames to Princess Alice of Albany on the occasion of her marriage with Prince Alexander of Teck is to take the form of a brougham.

WE understand that a number of military officers will be attached to the Russian and Japanese forces during the war. It is likely that some selections will be made in India.

IT seems likely that milder weather will soon be reported from Sikim and Tibet, as there has been a marked rise of temperature in Calcutta and the adjacent tracts during the past few days. These are premonitory signs of the spring setting in.

THERE is, we understand, absolutely no truth in the statement made in various native papers that the Magistrates at Chittagong, Decca, and Mymensingh refused to permit any reference to the partition question in the drafts of addresses to be presented to the Viceroy during his coming tour.

SIR ANDREW FRASER's object in visiting Pusa next week is to ascertain how far the new institution there, now in course of creation by the Government of India with the funds given by Mr. Phipps, can be utilised as regards agricultural research and improvements in Bengal.

THE National Union of Teachers in England and Wales has just affiliated the Sierra Leone Teachers' Association. Projects for the affiliation of other Teachers' Associations within the British Empire, wish the great Central Union of Teachers in England and Wales which contains more than 50,000 members (three of whom are Members of the House of Commons) are under consideration. More than 300 members of the N U T are members of County and Borough Educational Committees under the English Education Act of 1902. The address of this comprehensive and powerful Union is Bolton House, Russell Square, London, and the Secretary is Mr. J. H. Yoxall, M. A., M. P.,

"ADVERSITY makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows, as the pigeon said when he found himself in the rook pie, but railway travelling brings us in touch with stranger companions!" The speaker was Charles Collette the popular comedian. "I was travelling" said he "from London to Manchester. I got out at Leicester leaving my bag, etc on the seat and boarded the luncheon car. I returned to my compartment at Derby and missed my belongings. I glanced round at my fellow, passengers for information. Each wore a peculiar smile and my viv-a-vis was manifestly ill at ease. "I'm very sorry" he pleaded apologetically in answer to my look of mute enquiry "but when you didn't return to your seat at Leicester I supposed you were left behind, and to save you anxiety as we were leaving the station I threw your rug bag and sticks on to the platform!" The reply was obvious!

"SPY" AND HIS WORK.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF CARICATURE.

THE reminiscent Mr. Plowden has cut society in half with some discrimination. The view in his book is that civilisation is divided in two main sections—those who have figured in "Vanity Fair," and those who have escaped. Which are the sheep in this classification, and which are the goats, is not quite clear. Perhaps the sage of Marylebone will explain in a second edition. But, at any rate, Mr. Plowden's figure of speech lifts off the importance of the pictorial ordeal our celebrities have to undergo. Ah well, none but the brave deserve the "Fair."

Some celebrities ask to be cartooned; others more tactful, ask their friends to suggest it ; and a few, a very few, desire to be left out. One or two sordid persons have written before now to inquire what the fee is, only to be staggered by the editorial thunderbolt that followed. They have found themselves punished with oblivion, and deservedly so. As for the reluctant few says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" their appeals for mercy are disregarded. It is rare for a protest against inclusion in the famous cartoons to be lodged and granted and never in any case under the rank of an archbishop. Mr. Fry, the editor, surveys creation from a first floor sanctum in Essex street, Strand, and when he spots a celebrity who has not been "done," into a cartoon the celebrity has to go. There is something Jove-like, remorseless, implacable about the system ; but it happens to have lasted for forty years or so, and looks like continuing indefinitely.

If you can imagine an Inquisition chamber with a dash of the picture-gallery, you will get some idea of the sanctum of "Vanity Fair." The victims of previous cartoons are stuck about the walls like butterflies in cases. Here is Mr. Kipling relaxing under the influence of tobacco and a bright idea. Here is Kubelik ; or, rather, here is a shock of hair with the virtuose and his violin underneath it. Sir Claude Macdonald is "skied," as an Anglo-Celestial ought to be ; while a certain transcendentalist hangs in the bottom row. In places of honour are originals by the memorable. "Ape," and Carlo Pellegrini's name is still a thing to conjure within Essex-street. One wonders where he got so invidious a nom de palette. Perhaps it was from that passage in which Bunyan describe Vanity Fair under the similitude of his immortal :—"This fair is no new-erected business, but a thing of ancient standing. I will show you the original of it ; a fair wherein should be lots of sort of vanity, and that it should last all the year long. And, moreover at this fair there is all times to be seen jugglings, games, plays, fools, apes, knaves, and rogues and that of every kind. Taking the terms in a Pickwickian sense, one can hardly find and apter description of the paper which has borrowed Bunyan's phrase and filled its pages with so many types and conditions of men. And we think it has gained since the merdant talent of Pellegrini gave place to the more graceful, more lenient brush of Mr. Leslie Ward, the artist who is known as 'Spy' all over the reading world.

A GLIMPSE OF LYTTON.

Mr. Ward's town house is one of a row. and he confesses to the amiable weakness of never being able to distinguish it from its next-door neighbour's. When a man's home plays hide-and-seek with him, look you, it goes hard. On the whole, it is better to raid Mr. Ward in his studio, on this side of Chelsea —a spacious apartment with easels and nick-nacks and rambling galleries. There is a brass plate with a bell-pull on the outside, but they take a deal of finding, and the dark approach behind a wicket-gate is just the device an artist needs to give him quiet and seclusion. Once past the portiere, you are flooded with light from the roof, and find yourself examining a sketch of Lytton, the novelist. This was a sketch of Mr. Ward's before the days of "Vanity Fair," and he recalls a clear recollection of the great man with the soft impressive voice, the exotic pronunciation, and a face like Henri Quatre. That visit to Knebworth was a dazzling experience for a youngster fresh from the art-schools of thirty years ago, and there are other sketches hanging about which give his impressions of the home of the Bulwers, and its Interior magnificence.

Here is a pencil portrait of the King which his Majesty crowned with a letter of approval. Here again is a row of photographed sketches of Etherington Smith and other Old Blues, like heroes from the Parthenon, arrayed in anachronistic caps and shorts. Over in the far corner, beyond the dais for posing and a litter of brushes, is Corney Grain's sofa—a great unwieldy green harbour of comfort which the inimitable Corney left to your host years ago, when he got his call to go and entertain the shades. There are a portrait of Burnaby, a souvenir of Carlyle, autographed photos of Mr. Tree and goodness knows whom besides, and a fading snapshot of Mr. Ward's brother Stanhope, an officer of the Natal Police, who perished in the recent war. And on the easel, still under the caresses of the brush is the presentment of Mr. Horace Avory, a spruce figure in wig and gown, just pursing his lips for a shrewd point in cross-examination. The man and the counsel are there before you on paper, there to the life ; and the easy turn of line, the deft application of faint colour, seems to smile at the very notion of effort. It is all so easy, so intuitive, so sure ; yet you are told that this sketch is the outcome of a long line of failures. It may be that Mr. Ward's rejected attempts would make other man's successes ; but it always tickles your sense of fallibility to hear a confession of failure from better men. It encourages you to catechise

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

"Who is the toughest subject you have ever tried, Mr. Ward?"

"Well, in a thousand of these cartoons I have met a good many ; but I should say Mr. Chamberlain is as difficult as any. I've watched him at meetings, and I've scrutinised him in the Commons; I've taken flying sketches of him in a hundred attitudes, but, somehow, they never seem to expand into the finished sketch you want. It's Chamberlain of course, and nobody else ; but you feel it will never give others a tithe of your own ideas of the man. Then you decide to give him a rest, and take up something else ; and all the while the man is growing harder every day." We gather from Mr. Ward's tone that the lot of the caricaturist and the lot of Mr. Gilbert's policeman have much in common.

"Why don't you draw yourself for 'Vanity Fair'?" we asked.

"Oh, I'm not a celebrity," was the touching reply. "I can draw myself, in unguarded moments you know ; and it's generally sitting down, with a cigar in my fingers, and a cosy air of thinking things out." This air of the semi-luxurious amateur makes you smile when you compare with the actuality before you—a handsome, vigorous man of the world well on the morning side of middle age, and equal to another couple of thousand cartoons before he has finished. It needs a certain knack, a talent, a very rare habit of mind, to be in the swim of affairs and to watch it as well. For the literary attitude of living en parterre would never serve, for you cannot stay at a desk and draw your man through the glasses of the daily papers. You must confront him in all his moods sometimes he must be lived with ; and if he avoids these ordeals you have to play the detective and "stalk" him. The idea of this frank and genial persons "stalking" any one is another peg for mirth.

"STALKING."

"There was a bishop I once had occasion to stalk, and he was dreadfully elusive," continues Mr. Ward, "Somebody told me he was preaching in the City. I went, and missed him, for he had flown to Kensington. I tore after him and got a fair view as he stood in the pulpit and somehow I thirsted for a better. So I went and bearded him in the vestry, and he was charming. Presently I ran up against him as he was leaving with his bag, and by an ancient we sat opposite one another in the train going home. My sketch that went in was not particularly flattering, for one cannot always flatter, not even bishops ; but his lordship, I heard afterwards, took it beautifully. They don't always, you know ; and the worse kind one has to deal with are the people who are unattractive and don't know it. Their displeasure is tremendous. It's a funny process ; like adversity, it sorts men out surprisingly. The worst of it is when you do a man and get him ready for print, and he dies during the ordeal, so that you have to throw him aways. On the whole, perhaps, you are safer in drawing cricketers of judges. I like doing judges."

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE PORT ARTHUR FIGHT.

JAPAN'S LAND OPERATIONS.

EXCITEMENT IN RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 14.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cabling from London on the 13th February, states that Lord Lansdowne, while denying in the House of Lords the report that Japan would be allowed to use Wei-hai-wei as a base, added that he had telegraphed to inquire whether anything likely to give rise to such a rumour had occurred at Wei-hai-wei.

A message to the "Times" gives an account of the attack on Port Arthur by the Captain of the steamer Fusing which was lying there during the fighting, although before allowing him to leave the Russians compelled him to sign a promise not to divulge what had occurred.

His account shows that the bombardment by which the battleship and three cruisers were disabled lasted for 45 minutes. The Russian vessels had been previously torpedoed and appeared to be total wrecks.

The Russian searchlights revealed the Japanese before any attack was made, but the garrison were absent from the forts. Another telegram says that they were attending a circus.

The Japanese Admiral Togo reports that the efficiency of his fleet is unimpaired.

The "New York Evening Post" infers that Mr. Hay's proposal to the Powers does not preclude Russia keeping Manchuria, if she can, or Japans taking it if she is able to do so.

Several Paris papers adopt a similar view, but Mr. Hay's note is described as vague.

The "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent mentions a report that the Japanese now in Korea are concentrating preparatory to a forced march of 250 miles to the Yalu river, where they will co-operate with forces which were landed in Manchuria during the naval fighting.

The message implies that the experts are confident that the Japanese powers of concentration, transport and supply are equal to this feat.

The Consul for Japan in Bombay informs us that he has received the following telegram from his Government in reference to the fighting at Port Arthur :—

Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of our combined squadron, reported on the 10th instant substantially as follows :—We left Sasebo on February 6th and on the 8th, at midnight, our torpedo flotilla attacked with success the enemy's fleet at Port Arthur outside the port, and on the following day at 10 a.m. our squadron made an attack for forty minutes.

The enemy fled into the harbour and at 1 p.m. we ceased firing and retired.

Our ships were but slightly damaged none having lost its fighting power. Our losses were 4 killed and 54 wounded.

The Imperial Princes are all safe. Our torpedo flotilla rejoined the main squadron after the battle. Officers and men are high spirited and behaved with great calmness during the battle, as if at ordinary manœuvres.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

A despatch from Admiral Togo, describing the torpedo attack on Port Arthur on the 8th inst., says that the Japanese lost four killed and fifty wounded.

The despatch makes no reference to the fighting on the 9th instant.

The Japan Society in London appeals to the public for funds in aid of the sick and wounded Japanese.

Baron Hayashi and others also appeal on behalf of the Japanese soldiers and sailors' widows and families.

The Russian destroyer has been ordered to leave Port Said after the Government survey.

An application by Russia for permission to dock the destroyer at Suez has been refused.

The Austrian collier Java chartered for Port Arthur has been treated as a belligerent and ordered to leave Port Said immediately.

She is now discharging.

The Austrian collier Java, laden with coals for Port Arthur, which was requested to leave Port Said immediately, is returning to Sevastopol.

Extraordinary demonstrations have taken place at St. Petersburg.

Enormous processions paraded the streets day and evening singing and cheering.

They afterwards ovated the Tsar at the Winter Palace.

The revolutionary propaganda in Southern Russia is increasing and many provincial Governors have been summoned to St. Petersburg to confer with the Government.

Admiral Alexeieff telegraphs that the torpedo transport "Yenisei" has been blown up and sunk by accidentally striking a mine at Port Arthur.

Captain Stepanoff, three officers and 92 men were lost.

[The torpedo transport Yenisei was one of a number of special service vessels. Of torpedo transports Russia had three, the Amur, the Yenisei, and the Bakane, the two first named being sister ships. The Yenisei was built at the Baltic works, having been launched on May 20th, 1899. She was 300 feet long, with a beam of 40 feet and had a draught of 14 feet 6 inches. She displaced 2,500 tons and had an I. H. P. of 4,700 tons equal to a speed of 17 1-2 knots. A peculiarity of the Yenisei, as of the Amur, was that in a long overhanging counter she had cut ports through which to lower mines.]

ANESE STEAMERS FIRED ON.

MAKONOURA MARU SUNK.

The Japanese Legation announces that four Russian warships, presumed to be from the Vladivostock squadron, bombarded two Japanese merchant steamers off the coast of Herunaski on the 11th instant and sank one.

The other escaped and has arrived at Fukuyama disabled.

The Consul for Japan in Bombay informs us that the Governor of Hokkaido has reported to the Japanese Government that on the 11th February two Japanese steamears, the "Tensho Maru" and the "Makonoura Maru," which were bound to Otaru from Sakata, were pursued and fired at by four Russian warships near Henashisaki, Aomori Prefecture. "Makonoura Maru" was sunk, but the "Tensho Maru" managed to escape and arrived at Fukuyama (50 miles from Hakodati).

[The "Makanoura Maru" (ex Ching-Wo), which has been sunk, was 2,517 tons gross and 1,560 tons net register. She was classified 100 A-1 at Lloyds and was built in March 1885 by R. Dixon and Co. of Middlesborough. She was 320 feet long, 38 feet in breadth and had a depth of 25 feet 7 inches].

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

The Japanese successes have caused such a panic on the St. Petersburg Bourse that the financial situation there has become critical.

Holders of Government stocks are losing enormously and several banks are tottering.

The fate of the Russian warship Variag, whether blown up by her own captain or taken as a prize to Sasebo, remains uncertain.

LATER.

Japan has agreed that the survivors of the warship Variag, which has clearly been sunk, and those of the Koreitz and the transport Sungari, who were taken on board British, French, and Italian warships, be sent to Shanghai on parole.

Admiral Alexeieff reports that the gases from the melinite of the torpedoes at Port Arthur caused many casualties.

All are doing well.

The cable from Vladivostock to Nagasaki and the wires between Seoul and Masampho and Seoul and Gensin have been cut.

The Russian cruisers Dimitridonskoi and Aurora and six destroyers, which sailed from Suez about the 22nd ultimo, proceeded to Djibutil and coaled. They remain there till the 18th instant awaiting the Osliabya, the transport Saratoff and three destroyers, besides several torpedoes and transports now in the Canal.

The disembarkation of the Japanese at various points in Korea continues.

M. Pavloff and the Russian Legation Guard at Seoul have left there going towards China.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

Baron Rosen, the Russian Minister at Tokio, has sailed for Europe.

Germany and China have proclaimed their neutrality.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

An article in the "Times" comments in the most favourable terms upon the orderly and logical manner in which Japan is developing her plan of campaign by sea and land and praises the soldierly qualities of the Japanese troops for the smooth and rapid working of their mobilization.

The article concludes that military action will quickly succeed the naval blows.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 13.

Cabling regarding the Russo-Japanese war, the "Pioneer's" correspondent states that the "Times'" Tokio correspondent predicts that the Japanese military developments will come as rapidly as the naval blows.

THE NEUTRALITY RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

A formal declaration of British neutrality with the rules to be observed in Indian ports during the continuance of the Russo-Japanese war are gazetted in Calcutta under the orders of the Governor-General in Council. No war vessel of either belligerent may leave any British port until twenty-four hours after any vessel, including merchantmen, of the other belligerent has left. A war vessel entering any British port must leave within twenty-four hours, unless detained by stress of weather or requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew or repairs, in which case she must leave as soon after as possible. No supplies beyond what is necessary for immediate use may be shipped. Coal may be taken sufficient only to carry the vessel to the nearest port in her own country or to some nearer neutral port, and no coal may be again supplied to the same vessel in the same or any other British port until the expiration of three months. Armed ships are interdicted from carrying prizes into British water.

HINDUS TO PRAY FOR JAPAN.

A circular has been issued to convene a great meeting of Hindus on the maidan in Calcutta next Sunday to pray for the success of Japan. A similar circular on the occasion of the death of the late Queen-Empress resulted in a gathering of over a hundred thousand people.

THE PORT ARTHUR ATTACK.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS AT THE CIRCUS.

SINGAPORE, FEBRUARY 13.

A Tokio message states that three Russian cruisers have torpedoed and destroyed a Japanese steamer at Aomori.

The Russian officers were at the circus during the night attack on Port Arthur.

The Russian survivors at Chemulpo have been sent to Shanghai, where they will be kept on parole and not allowed to proceed northward during the war.

THE FIGHT AT CHEMULPO.

RESCUE OF SURVIVORS.

SINGAPORE, FEBRUARY 12.

The warships Talbot, Elba and Pascal rescued the survivors of the Varyag and Koreitz.

The Talbot had 150 on board, many of whom were wounded.

Admiral Bridge gave orders not to hand over the survivors unless the Russians requested.

JAPAN'S TREATMENT OF RUSSIAN WOUNDED.

The Consul for Japan in Bombay has received the following telegram from his Government :—

The request which was made through the British Consul to the Japanese Consul at Chemulpo that 34 of the wounded Russians might be placed under the care of some charitable Japanese was willingly acceded to. They will be placed in the Japanese Nurses' Hospital at Chemulpo and will be treated by Japanese doctors.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

RUSSIAN PROTECTORATE DEMANDED.

COLOMBO, FEBRUARY 13.

A naval division consisting of the French Cruisers Kleber, Desaix and Admiral Aubo, belonging to the Northern Squadron, are under orders to be ready to proceed to the East.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent says Port Arthur is fortified at all points, but all the positions cannot be defended, half of them having no guns.

The Russians, to make themselves secure, will have to keep Dalny free from occupation, this being necessary for railroad purposes, but they are very nervous about China's possible attitude.

The French Minister has given every assurance to the Chinese Government that the evacuation of Manchuria will be effected in March, provided China signs a compact with Russia promising not to assign any portion of Manchuria to any Power, not to open Manchuria, and to put it under a Russian protectorate.

Sir. E. Satow, the British Minister at the Chinese capital, has forwarded to the Foreign Office the text of the agreement concluded with China.

The new compact shows that British influence with the Pekin Court has never been more dominant.

A hundred additional Russian naval officers are hastening to the Far East.

The Chinese cruisers at Shanghai are preparing for active service and shipping ammunition and provisions.

JAPAN'S FINANCES.

A Yokohama telegram, dated January 28th, to the "Hongkong Telegraph" states :—

It has been decided to float War Bonds to the extent of one hundred million yen.

The Bonds shall be redeemable within a period of five years.

At a meeting of the Cabinet and Genro Councils it was resolved to levy a War Tax. It is proposed to raise thirty million yen on the Land Tax, twenty million on the Income Tax and fifty million on Sugar.

The suspension of all public works for the time being has also been resolved upon, and there will be a re-adjustment of the administration.

THE MYSTERY OF THE BIZERTA SQUADRON.

Colombo telegrams dated February 12th state :—The greatest curiosity prevails as to whether the Russian Bizerta Squadron has been told to return. The Russian Consul here discredits the story, and says he has no news as to the whereabouts of the squadron. Reports say that the Russian steamer Novni Novgorod called here on Sunday and carried news of warning to the fleet. The officers on the French steamer Sydney refuse any information regarding the Bizerta Fleet. The passengers say they saw eight Russian warships at Djibouti coaling on the 4th. Two vessels were large ones, five small ones, and one little one. They add that the officers communicated with the fleet and know the names of the vessels. It is unlikely that the warships could leave Djibouti before the 5th, as they were busy coaling. The passengers say that the warships did not intend calling at Colombo, but going straight to Singapore.

The local Nippon Yusen Kaisha Agents have been in communication with Tokio as to the further movements of the steamer Wakasa Maru now in Colombo harbour. There is evidently something in the air, and it would not be surprising if the Wakasa Maru left Colombo to-night. On inquiry the agents to-day answered that they had received their instructions, but the subject was not to be discussed. The Russians here, from the Consul down, disbelieve that the Russian warships sustained all the heavy knocks and that the Japanese fleet escaped scot free.

China papers say that the Russian Naval Force are at present in three sections, the largest of which is at Port Arthur. Japan has strategical advantage, being in the centre between these three sections. The Vladivostok section of the Russian fleet started out to join the main body at Port Arthur but had to return because owing to the ice it could not make more than four knots. The real reason for the return was that the Japanese Standing Squadron was waiting for it in the Korean straits.

THE RAIL TO PORT ARTHUR.

[BY A RESIDENT IN CHINA.]

Of late the daily papers have contained frequent references to the efficiency or otherwise of the Siberian railway as a means of transporting troops and war materials in time of war. As an engineer and recent traveller from Peking to London, I may, perhaps, contribute a few facts to this discussion. Our train included an observation car and travelling at an average speed of only twenty miles an hour, I had a most excellent opportunity of judging of the condition of the line, which was further facilitated by the many long stoppages at stations.

The past summer in Manchuria was marked by the heaviest rainfall known during the last fifteen years, and the high embankments to the North of Niu-chwang, on which the track is laid to keep it above the heavy floods that occur, suffered severely. The said embankments being newly thrown up and not properly settled, this was only to be expected and the want of flood openings in several places contributed to this result. When railways were first built near Tienstin and Peking, they suffered in the same way. The interruptions which took place last summer in no way show that the line is not solidly constructed. In a country where practically the whole of the rainfall occurs during a couple of weeks, and the river beds may for several years be dry and overgrown with grass, the correct location of bridges is very much a matter of guess-work and the real requirements can only be seen when the first severe floods occur.

The damage done to the line last summer took about three weeks to repairs, and when I travelled over the line the addition flood opening were already taken in hand, and must by this time be completed. West of Harbin the line was in good working order, and had not suffered at all. As to the permanent way, the rails in Manchuria are of a heavy section, while between Lake Baikal and the Manchurian frontier they are light and will have to be replaced before very heavy engines, travelling at a high speed, can pass over them.

Being a single line the carrying capacity is limited accordingly, but I believe they could send eight to twelve trains daily in either direction, providing there was enough rolling stock; and in case of emergency Russia in Europe should be able to supply any dificiency.

Remembering the low speed at which the trains runs it is not likely that the service would break down; to run eight or twelve trians on a single line at a speed of twenty miles an hour, is a very different thing from doing so at double that rate. Up to the present the service has been maintained with great regularity, considering the difficulties to be overcome. It has been suggested that in time of war the Chinese would cut the line; but, provided the larger bridges were safely guarded, the Russian military authorities would no doubt make every village along the line responsible for any damage

Besides, as long as Russia can get the reinforcements forward as far as Harbin, there will be no difficulty in traversing South Manchuria until the next rainy season in July and August as there is practically no snow in winter and the temperature from a Russian point of view is quite bearable. Before there were any railways at all in Manchuria all transport of goods was undertaken during the winter months, when the roads were frozen and consequently in good condition. Considering that Manchuria can feed an army of half a million men without difficulty I believe that, for the purpose of sending out additional troops and war-stores the Siberian Railway in its present condition will suffice for all the requirements of a Manchurian campaign.

Apart from the relative strength of the two Powers, other factors which might have an influence on the issue have been mentioned, and more especially the attitude of the Chinese in Manchuria. According to the sympathies of the various writers, the Chinese and Koreans are supposed to be hostile to either the Japanese or to the Russians, while to the Americans and to the Western nations China is supposed to entertain rather more friendly feelings.

As long as foreign critics continue to speak of China as one unit, making no distinctions between the Manch dynasty, the people, and the small minority of educated men who are imbued with a certain number of Western ideas, the impressions which the public derive from them will remain vague. As a matter of fact, no one who had the opportunity during and after the troubles of 1900 of watching the relations between the Chinese people and the foreign nations represented could help noticing the better feelings prevailing (once bloodshed had ceased) between the Chinese and Japanese, and the Chinese and Russians, as compared with the rest of the Allies.

That Russians may have treated the Chinese Government in a more high-handed manner will carry no weight as compared with the services which Russia has rendered to the Manchuria dynasty, and the sympathy with which the Russians treat the peasants in Manchuria, where Russian settlers live peaceably side by side with Chinamen, pursuing the same calling; the simple explanation being that a little rough treatment, tempered with friendliness is more acceptable to the native than the openly expressed superiority, tempered with justice, as shown to him by the other nations. The above remarks about Russians apply to a certain degree to the Japanese; but the Japanese in their endeavour to colonise Korea do not seem to have achieved much, and, at least, have not succeeded in making themselves popular with the Koreans.

While many reasons are quoted as to the difficulty of a "modus vivendi" between the two Powers, the real crux of the situation is surely the fear on the part of Russia that Japan will gradually send her surplus population to settle in Korea, and in time extend further north, involving, as it no doubt would, the tutelage of both Korea and China by Japan. On the other hand Japan probably fears the same from Russia in Manchuria. If Japan should succeed in ousting Russia from Manchuria after a successful war, only the Mikado's representative would have any influence in Peking, and the party of Chinese reformers would soon hold the reins of government. It is difficult to foresee what that would mean to foreign nations; the views as to the foreign policy they would pursue have been aired by them in unguarded moments and may be summarised in the sentence China for the Chinese as seen in Kang-Yu Weis pamphlets. It is a mistake to believe that the so-called progressive party in China is more pro-foreign than the Governments of the past.

The want of liberality in trade which Russia has exhibited in Manchuria since her occupation of the country has centred all efforts of the trading nations towards an amelioration of this state of affairs, but it seems to me that the equally important possibilities of Japanese domineering methods being applied to China will, once Japan feels she is mistress of the situation in the East, be much more serious and exclusive than Russian methods. Though the bogey of a coming Yellow Peril may be a mere phantom at present, yet I believe that the danger of China championed by a victorious Japan would be no small one and I believe the interests of foreign countries are best served by Russia remaining a power on the Pacific; but that with unrestricted Japanese immigration into Korea, and more especially into Manchuria, and with all the consequences of the open door policy, she could neither financially nor strategically, keep her position. So if Japan maintains her demands in this respect Russia will have to fight for her very existence in the East.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 13.

A special cable from the Pioneer's correspondent, dated London, 12th February, states that at a meeting of Radical Members of the House of Commons to-day an ex-Cabinet Minister foretold a conflagration in Macedonia before April.

NEW DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 13.

It is currently reported that the vacant Dewanship of Travancore has been offered to Mr. V. P. Madhava Row, Senior Councillor and Revenue Commissioner of Mysore, through the Madras Government. Changes in the Mysore Council are therefore expected.

MADRAS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY, 13.

The Leicesters met the Middlesex this evening in the final in the Madras Association Football Tournament. A good game resulted in a win for the Leicesters by one goal to nil. The point was scored in mistake by the Middlesex goal-keeper, though hitherto he had played excellently. After the match the Governor presented the cup to the winners and smaller cups to each member of the team, and medals to the runners up.

RECOVERY OF THE MISSING MAIL BAG.

POONA, FEBRUARY 14.

The bag containing letters from the Southern Mahratta Country, which was lost here on the 16th ultimo, has been found. The cantonment police early this morning visited Saina, a village in the Sirur Taluka, and arrested two cartmen. These men are said to have pointed out the spot where the bag had been thrown in the river and it was recovered. The letters were found with the addresses quite legible, many of the letters being merely sodden from long immersion in water. The money which the bag contained is, however, missing. The men are to be charged before the Magistrate.

GOLF AT POONA.

In the Ladies' monthly medal competition played at the Yerrowda links on Thursday last, Miss Orr Paterson, with a gross score of 76—9=67 won the medal. The other scores were: Mrs. Cant 87—16=71; Mrs. Anderson 68+6=74; Mrs. Fawcett 83—7=76; Mrs. Bagshawe 96—20=76; Mrs. Dodds 98—18=80; Miss Foster 95—11=84.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CAPE ELECTIONS.

Progressive Majority.

THE PREMIER DEFEATED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The elections for the Cape Assembly are going on. The Progressive majority of four is assured.

The Premier Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Minister Douglass, and the leading Bonlite Mr. Merriman have been defeated.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales Match.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

Warner's team is out for 190 in the first innings Bosanquet making 54.

New South Wales has made 152 for 6 wickets in the first innings.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

New South Wales were all out in the first innings for a score of 232.

England at lunch time had made 16 for no wickets in the second innings.

When the stumps were drawn to-day Warner's, team had made 254 for 6 wickets.

ST. ALBAN'S ELECTION.

Another Liberal Success.

The Honourable Vicary Gibbs, who resigned his seat because he acted as broker in the purchase of the Chilian warships by the Government, has on seeking re-election at St. Albans been defeated by Mr. Slack, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 132.

CONGO STATE MISRULE.

British Consul's Indictment.

A Blue-Book has appeared containing the report of Mr. Casement, the British Consul for the Congo, constituting a serious indictment against the Congo State methods.

The British Government has submitted it to the Powers.

THE WRECK OF THE YEOMAN.

All have been saved from the steamer Yeoman, wrecked off Corunna, except four lascars

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THE NEW ARMY COUNCIL.

The Military Members of the new Army Council, mentioned in the telegram of the 7th instant, have been gazetted with the titles of Chief of the General Staff, Adjutant-General, Quarter master-General and Master-General of Ordnance respectively.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

In the International Rugby football match between England and Ireland, the former scored two goals and three tries and the latter nil.

In the Association match between Cambridge and Oxford, the former scored five goals and the latter nil.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

THE PASSING OF AN ERA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 13.

There was a large gathering at the Convocation of the Calcutta University to-day in expectation of some pronouncement by the Viceroy on the subject of the burning question of the Universities Bill now before the Legislative Council, but his Excellency confined his speech to generalities.

Lord Curzon described himself as being in the unique position of a Chancellor presiding for the sixth time at the Convocation of the Calcutta University and addressing the last Senate and the last Syndicate of an era about to disappear. He went on to combat the allegation that he and the Hon. Mr. Raleigh were the executioners of a now obsolete system, and claimed instead that they were rather physicians at the bedside of the patient administering the elixir of a new and happy resurrection. He dwelt upon the supreme national importance of improving higher education, and appealed to the entire community to support the Government in the endeavour they were making to effect reform He described the men engaged in teaching as eating their hearts out because of the badness of the existing system. Non-officials and officials who look to broad results and native gentlemen who desire to see their country raised high in the instllectual scale were alike desirous of effecting an improvement He discussed what a University should be and was capable of being, and showed how far behind the existing system it was, but gave it credit for having accomplished much. It was a holy thing to see a nation saved by its youth; it was a holier one, he said, to save the youth of a nation. The material was here. Teachers existed or could be procured. The system alone was at fault. He saw no reason why India should not rise to the level of what it should be, why its Universities should not train up thoughtful minds instead of facile automata. He would like to see the spark of the sacred flame from across the sea lighted in one or two places before he left India. Once lighted there were others who would keep it alive. An ignorant Indian was a discontented Indian. The best educated on the other hand, were the best citizens. The future might sometimes seem dark and the way long, but he was prepared to take his stand upon the platform of confidence and faith. The Viceroy at the close of his speech made an appreciative reference to what the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Raleigh, who was about to retire, had done for education in India.

Mr. Raleigh spoke later, and said that whatever controversy there had been, all were at one in what they were striving for, which was to train up capable and cultivated students.

In spite of the outspokenness of his speech at the Convocation the Viceroy was cheered warmly as he left the University precincts. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Home, Public Works, and Legislative Members of the Viceroy's Council and a number of Secretaries to Government and other high officials were upon the platform and there was an immense gathering of students. Some seven hundred degrees were conferred, the recipients including three native ladies, one of whom received the degree of M. A. and the others that of B. A. Later in the evening Lord Curzon embarked for Chittagong, sailing at daylight to-morrow.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Though overshadowed by the prevailing anxiety as to the more serious news about the Russo-Japanese dispute, and the tragic sequel of the Whitaker Wright trial, the lull in the fiscal fight that followed the more recent by-elections is giving way to more interest in the situation as the time for the opening of Parliament is now so close. The protracted Cabinet Councils naturally give rise to a crop of more or less sensational rumours, such, for instance, as the "Daily News" story that the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Londonderry and Mr. Gerald Balfour were about to secede from the Government. The contradiction that followed in a few hours was quite superfluous, for only the very badly informed supposed for a moment that it was true, at any rate for the present. That further Cabinet resignations are not improbable is a pretty safe thing to say after such a speech as that delivered the other day by the Postmaster General; but the events of the next fortnight at Westminster should afford a pretty clear indication as to whether the coming dissolution is to take place within the next three months or be postponed until the end of the year. The friends of the Government are not saying quite so much about Tariff Reform as they were even 10 days ago and a great deal less than 10 weeks since; the mot d'ordre apparently is to frighten Conservative and Liberal Unionist Free Traders against joining Liberal Free Traders by raising the spectre of Home Rule. The result of the Gateshead Election, where the successful candidate owed a good deal to the Irish Nationalists, is being worked for all it is worth; but with the Duke of Devonshire as Prime Minister—a possible arrangement—there is not much chance of legislative independence being accorded to Ireland by at any rate the next Ministry. The extreme Radicals do not say much, but we can imagine what their feelings must be. It is always thus. In 1885 it looked as if the Conservatives were to be excluded from power for a generation and that the Whig element in the Liberal Party were doomed to take a "back place." Mr. Gladstone's Irish measure shattered all the enthusiastic hopes of an early Millennium. After a long period of Tory Rule the Radicals once more had reason to raise high their hopes and the immediate future seemed to be to the Lloyd Georges of the Opposition. And now the talk is of the Liberal party being dominated by men who have been in power almost from the moment that the Gladstonians entered upon their long sojourn in the political desert. Verily the Whigs are extremely astute and how well they do look after themselves! But they could not exercise the influence they do even in these days of so-called democracy unless they were clever.

NEW P. AND O. LINER.

The Macedonia, the latest and not least splendid addition to the fleet of the P. and O. Company, is to leave London for Bombay on the 12th proximo. She is now on her way from Belfast and is expected to arrive here to-morrow or Sunday. A friend who is participating in this informal trial trip and from whom I expect to receive a description of the vessel next week sends me some notes about a visit he paid to the world-famed establishment of the Macedonia's builders, Messrs. Harland and Wolff. He writes :—"We spent yesterday (Wednesday) in going over the Shipbuilding and Engineering works which are positively Russian in their spaciousness and Teutonic in their exactness. Messrs. Harland and Wolff are lords of the foreshore and reclaim the land as their premises extend along the Lough frontage. It is an impressive, indeed glorious, sight to see their army of 12,000 busy workers, to observe how splendidly systematic is the arrangement of the various departments—offices, workshops and docks. We have here a practical illustration of what 'Irish brains'—my correspondent himself is a native of the sister isle—"can do when they are given a chance! Notwithstanding the vast area covered, the whole of the works are under perfect control, every one of the yards being dominated from the main central office. I particularly noticed the electric lighting, which, like everything else here, is thoroughly up-to-date. It is very interesting to see what care is taken to prevent waste, and one of the things that attracts most attention is the ingenious contrivance by which the sawdust in the shops and mills is sucked up and utilised. As it is thus gathered it is driven by means of fans into pipes leading to what is called a cyclone or cyclones, for there are several from which it pours out softly close beside the furnaces in the engine-houses, where it is used as fuel to the almost total exclusion of coal. The sawdust may therefore be said to drive all the machinery used in its own creation. One effect of this device is to keep the shops tidy and clean. The moment the sawdust falls on the workmen's table or at his feet it is swept up by the fans and carried off by the draught to the cyclones. You see that my countrymen can be clean and tidy when machinery waits upon them!" Belfast is certainly a go-ahead place, and there is apparently no need for Chamberlain here. I may add that my correspondent has, or had until he left St. Pancras for Belfast, strong Chamberlainite leanings. His conversion to Free Trade, if he has really been converted, or perhaps I ought to say 'verted, has been remarkably rapid, even more rapid than Mr Chamberlain's "volte face."

A NEW DEPARTURE.

When the system of having the same examination for the Home, Indian and Colonial Civil Services was instituted the writer of this letter was severely taken to task for suggesting that it was not beyond the bounds of possibility that some of us might live to see the day when a Chatterjee, Banerjee or a Pandaram Gangarara would be installed in the important positions now filled by such men as Sir Arthur Godley (Permanent Under Secretary of State for India), Sir Evan MacGregor (Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty), Sir Henry Primrose (Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue), and Sir Montague Ommanney (Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies). With the amalgamation of the examinations necessarily came the privilege of selection, each successful candidate being allowed, according to his position in the list, to say which of the three services—Home, Indian and Colonial—he preferred to enter. I ventured to predict that the time would come when some Indian competitor would set the example of choosing the Home Service, and once in the Home, what, I asked, was there to prevent his rising to the top of the ladder? I was told that this was a mere chimera and unworthy of a moment's reflection. I confess that I feel avenged when I read to-day the following in a weekly paper :—"A strange thing has happened. A Bengali who succeeded in obtaining a high enough place in the recent Civil Service examinations to entitle him to the choice of an appointment in the Indian or in the Home Civil Service, has selected the latter. He has resigned the glittering prospects of a service that leads to a Lieutenant-Governorship—although it will probably not be in our time that a native of India is entrusted with that post—to become a clerk in the Ireland Revenue Department of the Home Office (sic). It would be turning the tables with a vengeance on the youth of the United Kingdom if the natives of India—who are adepts at passing examinations in book-learning—were to invade in any numbers the supposed preserves of the former in the Home Civil Service. Who knows but that fifty years hence many of the permanent heads of Departments in Downing-street and Whitehall may be Bengali baboos!" Although in the main correct, the paragraph above quoted, apart from the curious blunder of referring to the Inland Revenue Department as an offshoot of the Home Office, is not, I understand, strictly accurate. Although it is true that Mr. Ghosh, the Bengali referred to, put his name down both for the Indian and Home Services, his entrance into the latter was to some extent, if I am correctly informed, accidental. There were, let us say, 40 vacancies to be filled up in the Indian

Civil Service and 70 applicants. Mr Ghosh, though willing to join the Indian Service, was not one of the first forty. "Well then," he apparently said, "I must join the Home Service." And joined it he has to the great astonishment of many people. For the reason that makes Mr. Ghosh a member of the English Civil Service, another Bengali, Mr. Sen, has joined the Colonial Service and has been posted to the Straits Settlements. I wonder what our Colonial friends will say to this, and yet I do not wonder, for we all know, unfortunately, what they will say, or at any rate what they will think. I myself had a conversation with two distinguished Colonials—one an Australian and the other a Canadian—only a week ago on the Lascar question and I was astonished at some of the things they said. Their ignorance was only equalled by their prejudice. We all know that the people of the Antipodes are the fine flower of the British race, and that being so their firm determination to prevent the blue blood of Australasians being contaminated by mixture with Asiatics is not to be questioned; but their dead set against Indian seamen is, I venture to say, quite unreasonable, and that is, I imagine, the view of the large majority of people at Home. In the conversation I have alluded to one of my Colonial friends said: "Oh, we all know why Lascars are preferred; it is because they are cheaper than Britishers." In reply I referred him to what Sir Thomas Sutherland has over and over again said on this point. "Then if it is not because they are cheap, it is because they are docile," was what was supposed to be the crushing retort. My suggestion that Lascars were probably not as a rule more "docile" than properly disciplined sailors in any well-regulated navy was, I am afraid, regarded as unworthy of a moment's consideration by my Colonial friends.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR DIFFICULTY.

Indirectly the question that is exciting South Africa, namely, the labour difficulty, has a bearing upon the attitude of Australasia towards Indian lascars. Whether we approve or disapprove of the introduction of Chinese coolies into the Transvaal, we must all applaud Mr. Lyttleton for his refusal to be dictated to by Messrs. Seddon and Deakin. The telegraphic correspondence on the subject that has passed between the Governor of New Zealand (Lord Ranfurly) and the Colonial Secretary is published this morning. Lord Ranfurly cabled:—"My Government desire to protest against proposal to introduce Chinese labour in South Africa. After years' experience in New Zealand my Ministers agree prohibition of Chinese immigration imperative in the best interests of British communities, especially those with, or likely to have, responsible Government. My Government most reluctantly enter into matters not in their jurisdiction, but consider that they would fail in their duty unless they expressed their great apprehensions. They foresee great dangers, racial, social, political, and sanitary inevitably would be introduced by Chinese influx, however stringent conditions of introduction and employment may be. My Government find it is practically impossible to avoid very many and serious evils that arise, and in South Africa such introduction may create vested interests on the part of employers making it extremely difficult to terminate practice once sanctioned. Earnestly my Ministers recommend that you will consider this question, as the objections, in their opinion, heavily outweigh immediate pecuniary advantage, and they think immediate advantages would be dearly purchased by influx of foreign element, dangerous while unassimilated, and not to be assimilated without prejudice to our progress, institutions, and patriotic ideals." Mr Lyttleton's reply, though very courteous in form, is none the less a snub for Mr. Seddon, who has not been accustomed to receive snubs from Downing street. Flattery is what has been chiefly sent to him from the Colonial Office and that is why he talks as if he were Prime Minister of the entire British Empire instead of Prime Minister of a colony with a population, including Maoris, not much larger than Glasgow and Greenock combined. Mr Lyttleton says:—I fully recognise the title of all the self-governing Colonies to express their opinion on so important a question, and especially of those who like New Zealand, rendered memorable service in the war in South Africa. But his Majesty's Government have declared that their policy is to treat the Transvaal as though it were a self-governing Colony, unless a distinct Imperial interest is concerned, and to interfere as little as possible with local opinion and local wishes. This policy (he continues) has many reasons to support it, but, among others, it is based on the conviction that each of the States of the Empire, by reason of its direct interests and special knowledge of the conditions affecting it, is best able to deal with its own problems, and it is this conviction which has guided his Majesty's Government in its action in regard to the question of alien races in New Zealand and Australia. He adds:—It must not be forgotten that there is much that is abnormal in the economic condition of the Transvaal which may call for abnormal measures, and his Majesty's Government, consistently with the policy which they have laid down, could not refuse to accede to the wishes of one part of the Empire on a matter which it regarded as of paramount importance to its well being in deference to representations from another part of the Empire not directly interested. His Majesty's Government nevertheless feel assured that the Transvaal Government will give such weight to the opinion of any self-governing Colony as the exceptional circumstances of their country permit. In conclusion he says: I have communicated to Lord Milner the terms of your telegram and also this reply. I should like to have heard the exclamation that Lord Milner no doubt uttered when he read the Seddon cablegram. Local supporters of Chinese immigration seem to resent Australasian interference more than opposition in England, and here the matter is of course regarded chiefly from a party point of view. An exception I suppose must be made in the case of the Cornishmen, who the other day demonstrated at Camborne against the displacement of white by yellow labour.

THE THIBETAN QUESTION.

As a party manœuvre the action of the Rand capitalists in demanding the introduction of Chinese coolies to work the mines is likely to prove more successful I think than Sir Henry Cotton's extraordinary zeal on behalf of the down-trodden Thibetans. I have told your readers more than once what my opinion is about the crusade which Sir Henry Cotton is carrying on with so much vehemence. In the slang of the day I have described it as a one-man-show and I am not much inclined to retract that description even after the meeting held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Wednesday afternoon. It may be unkind to suggest, as does the "Times," that Sir Henry Cotton's audience was composed of "a little group of the politicians who are always 'again' the Government," but it cannot fairly be said that the names of those who took part in the proceedings are those of men who possess any great weight politically. Mr. Lough, M. P., who, I am sure, is much too busy a man to study Indian questions very deeply, presided, and he was supported by Mr. Humphreys-Owen, M. P., Sir Patterson Nickalls, Sir W. Wedderburn, Lady Hobhouse Mrs. Mackarness, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Mr J. A. Hobson, Mr. J. A. Farrar, Mr W C Bonnerjee, Rev. J Jeakes, Colonel Clifton Brown, Mr Martin Wood, Mr Karl Blind, Mr H J Ogden, and Mr A. M. Scott, secretary of the New Reform Club, an institution started apparently because the National Liberal Club is not sufficiently stalwart or, as some would say, faddy. Sir H. Cotton in the course of his address said that there had been trifling disputes as to boundaries and grazing, but nothing to justify the measures which the Indian Government had adopted. He feared these were really traceable to the desire of officials to attain glory and distinction by adding to his Majesty's dominions, to "K. C. B. mania," as Lord Lawrence called it. Lord Elgin's father once wrote, "Your rising official is instinctively in favour of a good row." The resolution adopted was as follows:—"That this meeting protests against the invasion of Thibet by an armed British force on the ground (1) that the Government has published no information to show that it is other than an unwarranted act of aggression upon a neighbouring State, and (2) that a heavy burden of expenditure is being placed upon the already overtaxed people of India for an enterprise beyond the frontier, dictated not by the necessities of Indian policy, but by the pursuit of some undisclosed Imperial project. And that this meeting further calls upon Parliament to exercise its authority and to insist that the Government shall either show an adequate cause for this expenditure or withdraw its forces from beyond the frontier without delay." I look in vain in the organ of the Nonconformist Conscience for any reference to a rather plucky little speech made by Mr. J. D. Rees. Mr. Rees is, it is true, a Liberal candidate, but he is not what some Liberal candidates are—thank goodness not the Majority—a faddist. The incident I refer to is thus described:—Mr. J. D. Rees took exception to the language of the mover, Mr. Hobson, who had referred to the "diabolical" policy practised by Lord Curzon and his agents on the Indian frontier. This was in a speech in which Mr. Hobson had also referred to the columns of "The Times," that ancient inveterate enemy of every cause of peace and righteousness in this country, for confirmation of the aggressive designs suggested by the resolution. Mr. Rees defended Lord Curzon, as having, on the North-West Frontier, shown himself against unnecessary expeditions, and suggested that they should wait and see what their countrymen in India had to say for their action before using such language. Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, from official knowledge of frontier politics in Sikkim, rejoined that the Thibetans were only desirous of peace and the people of England were civilized enough to be allowed to know the reasons for war. He could not help thinking that this expedition, like the recent progress of the Viceroy in Persia, was part of a policy of reckless pushfulness all over the world on the part of men of the type of Lord Milner and Mr. Chamberlain. It is funny to notice how bitter the feeling of some Liberals is against the "Times." Not many days ago I met the headmaster of a great public school and in course of conversation I asked him if he had seen a particular article in the "Times." "Oh," he said very loftily, "I scarcely ever look at that paper!"

OLLA PODRIDA.

The "Times," though usually singularly accurate in its news columns, made a little slip the other day in announcing the will of the late Mr. Alfred L. Cohen, a prominent City man. To the astonishment of his friends we were told by the leading journal that Mr. Cohen's personality amounted to under £500, to be exact £485 3s. 9d. In the next issue it transpired that three not unimportant figures had been accidentally omitted, and that the real value of Mr. Cohen's personal estate is £485,708 3. 9d. Sir Frederick Bramwell has left upwards of £100,000 and Herbert Spencer £18,000. Clearly, Finance and Engineering pay better than philosophical authorship.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following races were sailed on Saturday, the 13th instant, for cups presented by Dr. F. M. Gibson in a light breeze from the west by north which freshened a little towards the end of the afternoon.

The "A" Class Yacht's Handicap race was the first to start with time in hand and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock and North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port, thence round the Committee Vessel, round South Karanja Buoy to Star Board and back to the Committee Vessel. Distance 14·2 miles.

It was a close reach to Sunk Rock on which nothing noteworthy occurred. On the long reach to North Karanja Buoy Turquoise dropped behind, being overtaken by Forella half way. We noticed her balloon fore sail pinned in, which may, in addition to a dirty bottom, have accounted for her disappointing performance, and just before North Karanja was reached Forella had overtaken Sapphire. It was now a dead beat to the Committee Vessel, Sapphire and Turquoise went up to the Harbour while the others kept down. At the Committee Vessel Forella was second, having almost caught Melody and having overtaken Stella and Isca on the beat.

The times of rounding the Committee Vessel were as follows:—

Yacht	H	M	S
Melody	4	25	25
Forella	4	25	45
Isca	4	28	1
Stella	4	28	37
Sapphire	4	33	7
Turquoise		quomp	

Melody was sailing in a cloud of new canvas and Forella was unable to run past her; two luffing matches took place which rather let Stella upon the leaders, at Sunk Rock was still leading Forella by a few seconds. On the beat home Forella left Melody whose new sails only bent that morning were too setting to the best advantage. Sapphire managed to overtake Isca before the finish. The Cup was won by Forella, Stella which was sailed very well on the beat home, taking second prize.

Time All'ces on Course.	Name of Boats.	Owner	Time of Arrival.	Time on Course.
M S			H M S	H M S
Scratch	Forella	Mr C T R Scovell	5 41 37	2 41 37
6 0	Stella	Lt-Col H W Bond I M S	5 44 27	2 50 57
14 0	Melody	Mr J B K Mancha...	5 49 7	3 3 7
6 0	Sapphire	Capt Muter, R E and Mr R H H Hopkins	5 51 46	2 57 43
21 30	Isca	Mr E Faulkner	5 55 9	3 16 39
7 0	Turquoise	Mr C A R Crommelin	Gave up	

The "B" Class Yacht Handicap Race,—The Yachts of this class started with time in hand and were the next to get under way; the course was from Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock, thence round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to Port and back to the Committee vessel. Distance 11·7 miles.

The Sayonora crossed the line first at 3-20-30 followed by Pixie, Trixie, and Erin at 3-9, and Janett at 3-15. The Yachts rounded Sunk Rock in the same order and this order was also maintained on the run to South Karanja Buoy. On the beat to the Committee Vessel Sayonora gained considerably by making across the bows of the vessel lying in the stream which the other Yachts failed to do.

The following are the times round the Committee Vessel:

	H	M	S
Sayonara	4	37	17
Pixie	4	42	50
Trixie	4	43	21
Erin	4	47	4
Janetta	4	47	51

Sayonora led during the remainder of the race by 11 seconds and won the cup, Trixie taking the second prize.

Time All'ces on Course.	Yacht	Owner	Time of Arrival.	Time on Course.
M S			H M S	H M S
12 30	Sayonara	Major Curtis R A M C	5 37 57	2 35 27
6 0	Trixie	Mr G Monteath	5 38 3	2 29 3
6 0	Pixie	Mr E R Smethan	5 38 25	2 29 25
6 0	Erin	Mr R H Ireland	5 43 31	2 34 31
Scratch	Janetta	Officers, R E	5 43 1	2 28 1

The Tomtit Class and Handicap Race started at 3-20 and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock and South Karanja Buoy leaving both to Port, thence to Committee Vessel round Middle Ground Buoy and South Troopship Buoy, leaving both mark to Port and finishing at the Committee Vessel. Distance 9 miles.

There was an excellent start, all the boats getting over the line together. On the reach to Sunk Rock Lapwing obtained the lead and was first round the markboat followed by Tomtit, Midget, Coralie, Meg and Maud. Tomtit was the first round South Karanja Buoy followed by Lapwing and Midget, Meg and Coralie being two minutes behind, and Maud and another two minutes after Coralie. On the beat to the Schooner the boats opened out and passed the Committee vessel in the following order:

	H	M	S
Tomtit	5	9	32
Meg	5	12	12
Midget	5	15	15
Coralie	5	16	5
Lapwing	5	18	31
Maud	5	20	49

The same order was maintained round Middle ground and South Troopship Buoy. Tomtit won the Cup and Meg won the Handicap prize.

Time All'ces on Course.	Yachts.	Sailed by	Time of arrival	Corrected Time.
H M			H M S	H M S
Scratch	Tomtit	Mr J E Needham	5 37 25	2 17 25
Scratch	Meg	Officers R A	5 41 2	2 21 2
5 0	Coralie	Mr C H Fyrn	5 47 39	2 22 39
3 0	Midget	Mr F N Paton	5 46 28	2 23 28
1 0	Lapwing	Dr F M Gibson	5 47 27	2 26 27
6 0	Maud	Mr E C Richards	5 51 8	2 28 8

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

SAHAR HILL was the fixture on our cards for yesterday morning, and just before the break of day a goodly company of horsemen and horsewomen could be dimly discerned through the surrounding darkness wending their way to the appointed tryst.

As we turn aside from the beaten track and pick our way cautiously through the many pitfalls immediately surrounding Sahar Hill, we marvel greatly at the extraordinary immunity from accident enjoyed by members of the Bombay Hunt when negotiating this curious tract of country at racing speed; nor is it surprising that, at this early hour, when the blood is not yet aflame with the excitement of the chase, we entirely fail to appreciate the peculiar beauties of our melon ground.

Arrived at the meet we were pleased to note that there were no less than nine members of the side-saddle brigade afield, a much larger number than the Bombay Hunt is usually favoured with.

Hounds were barely thrown into covert before a "jack" was viewed making way over the open country in the direction of Sahar village, and after negotiating one of the wickedest corners of the melon ground we cross the pipe, and a fast gallop over a varied country, good, bad and indifferent, the good, however predominating, brought us to the Andheri road, which is hastily crossed and on we race over pleasant paddy fields until we reach the backwater, where our jack is viewed swimming across within a short distance of the leading hounds. Hurrying on we cross the Vehar-Coorla road and now we are confronted by a murderous, rocky hill up whose steep side we urge our steeds, and picking our way over the summit descend the far side and enter a glorious valley, but never a glimpse of hounds. The distant melody alone guides us as we race along, until we come up with a scarlet clad horseman, and accepting him as our pilot we gallop along until we reach a precipitous hill in the Powai range not far from the final scene of last Wednesday's run. And now the majority of the field wisely dismount at the foot of the hill and wait further events, while the Master and a few of the field clamber up through dense undergrowth, only to find on reaching the summit that hounds are now hunting along the edge of the valley we have just left. But our jack was not to be kept in the open, and again took to the hill and eventually saved his brush amongst the many rocks on the summit.

It is nine times out of ten that once a jack takes to these hills no kill is reported; and when it is remembered that there is probably not an inch of the country unfamiliar to him, that he can swim like an eel, is as fast as a race-horse and as cunning as a member of the anti-gambling league, it will be readily conceded that huntsmen and hounds must "get up very early in the morning" to circumvent him.

Our next meet, I understand, will be on Wednesday next at the Jackal Club.

JACKAL.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

A MOST successful concert was given on Saturday evening at the Town Hall in aid of the Nursing Fund of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. The hall was crowded in every part, and His Highness the Nizam attended the entertainment with his suite. The programme opened with an admirably executed interpretation of Renklanf's "Impromptu" rendered as organ solo by Mr. E Faulkner. Mrs. Crowe gave a charming version of "Roses in June." She was enthusiastically recalled, but declined an encore. One of the successes of the evening was Miss Meyer's rendering of "The Lost Chord" (Sullivan). Her powerful contralto filled the hall and her singing was met with a tremendous ovation. As an encore she sang very effectively the pretty little Scotch song "Within a Mile of Edinborough Town." Miss Procter contributed "Lo! here the Gentle Lark" (Bishop). She was in capital voice and sang with extreme technical ability. Mrs. Bolham sang "The Lass with the Delicate Air" and was also loudly applauded. The other vocal contributions were "An old English Love Song" (Allutsen) and "Waft her Angels" (Handel) by Mr. E. Faulkner and "Oh, that we two were waying" (A. M. Smith), sung by Miss Meyer and Mr. Faulkner. All these songs were extremely well sung, and were greatly enjoyed. Mr. Millard played the pianoforte solos "Standchen" (Scudley) and "Prelude" (Chopin), and Mrs. Collie contributed as violin solos Wolff's "Romance" and "La Cinquantaine" (G. Marie). The former piece, which was played by request, was rendered in consummately artistic fashion, and the latter also gained for the player a tremendous burst of applause. Messrs. E. Faulkner, G. R. Johnston, and Seymour Dove supplied the accompaniments. The entertainment could hardly have achieved a greater success.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly permit me through your columns to thank all those who so kindly assisted at the Town Hall Concert last night and who by their co-operation contributed to its success. Of those helping, as it were, behind the scenes, I desire in particular to acknowledge with gratitude the untiring efforts of Mr. Traylen of Messrs. Rose & Co. (to whose careful forethought the satisfactory booking and seating arrangements were due); the assistance of Mr. Smith, the Town Hall Superintendent (under whose care were the decorations); and the loan of the Bluthner grand pianoforte by Messrs. Marcks & Co.—Yours, &c.,

COLLIS BARRY.

February 14.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Harmston's Circus was again crowded on Saturday evening, when the programme was subjected to another change, and the last week of the stay of the Company in this city promises to be a most successful one. The new programme includes a skilful display of trick equestrianism by Miss Iona Ginnett, a charming dancing act by the Misses Florie and Violet, and a comic equestrian scene by Messrs. Cook and Vaktall and little Willie Harmston Love. This act provoked roars of laughter, and will be one of the attractions of the present programme. Mr. Cook also introduces his four splendid Arab stallions and with them gives a capital display of horse training. The entertainment concluded with an amusing little pantomime entitled the "Festa at Seville." In this the costumes are excellent. The last two matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, when gold and silver watches will be presented amongst the children visiting the circus. To-night trophies will be presented to Jimmy Robinson, Cretonne's rider in the Grand Western Handicap, and to the trainer of the horse. On Friday evening the performance will be devoted to the benefit of Madame Harmston-Love and a special programme will be arranged for that occasion, and on Saturday night, when the last performance will be given, a horse and a bicycle will be given away to the holders of winning coupons distributed with the entrance tickets during the week.

ARRIVAL OF R. S. STEMER CRANBOURNE.

The River Service paddle steamer Cranbourne, 195 tons, Captain D. H. Aitken, R. N. R., was towed into Bombay harbour from Karachi yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Africa. The Eastern Bengal State Railway Company purchased from the North-Western Railway Company three paddle steamers and five flats, which have been lying idle at Kotri for many years. The Cranbourne from Kotri having steamed down to Karachi, she was dismantled there and was brought in tow by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Africa, and anchored in the harbour, waiting to be towed to Calcutta for the river service at Assam. The other two paddle steamess and five flats are expected to arrive here, being towed by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers, shortly.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.

THE big day of the Bombay Race Meeting came off on Saturday and the public had every reason to be satisfied with it. The sport could not have been better, the finish of the chief race of the day—the Grand Western Handicap—being one that will be remembered for a long time, and betting was again very much in favour of the general public. The largest gathering that has ever crowded the race enclosures at Mahalaxmi assembled there and the keenest of interest was taken in the racing. His Excellency Lord Lamington and a party of ladies and gentlemen from Government House were present, and H. H. the Nizam and his suite also occupied a place upon the grand stand. The race for the Grand Western Handicap could not have produced a keener struggle. Cretonne started at top weight, but on her past record she certainly was well able to carry it. Loch Clieveden was the first fancy for the race, and when the horses went out to the paddock she seemed likely to assume the position of favourite. However, the public quickly caught up Cretonne at fours and backed her down to even money before anything else was thought of. Some support going to Northumberland, Cretonne's price eased off a little, but she carried most of the public's money when she went into the course. Loch Clieveden was not up to form. Ailie and Blue Blood, the two bottom weights, were supported by a small section. The race opened out with Tubal Cain ahead, and up to the bend it looked as if he would stay right through. However, Cretonne closed up at the distance, and a neck-and-neck struggle ensued in front of the stands. Jimmy Robinson rode one of the best races he has ever taken part in, and it was due to his riding that Cretonne was got home. Tubal Cain fought out the race gamely and had hard lines. Mr. J. D. Scott was again to the fore. He brought two colts to the course and both won with tremendous ease. Gentle Lady won with ridiculous ease, and Lady Avon's win was also the simplest thing in the world. As was the case on Wednesday, her time was not particularly great, but still she won in a canter. The Importers' Plate was responsible for a lot of mixed betting. Adelaide opened a hot favourite, but some time before the start that honour was snatched from her, and Kingston assumed the favourite position. He eventually won with ease. The only real upset of the day was Shaiboob's victory in the Dealers' Plate. This was adjudged moon's race, but he ran badly, swerving when the real struggle came, and Shaiboob held him safe. Little Joker made a good win in the Paddock Plate. Ames, who rides somewhat after the American style, although not quite so far forward as is the approved fashion, rode three winners. The following are the details:—

The Produce Plate.—Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Country-bred Horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. J D Scott's b ch m Gentle Lady, 11st Ames 1
Messrs. Ali Mahomed and Jaffer Mistry's b ch g Upstart, 9st. 4lbs. Oomerkhan 2
Messrs. G K & D D's b ch g Triumph, 6st. 3lbs Kamad 3
Mr. J D Scott's b ch h Louis, 7st 13lbs. Richardson 0
Mr. J B's b ch m Miss Ascot, 6st. 8lbs. (cd 7st. 2lbs.) Melsom 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Gentle Lady; 4 to 1 Upstart; 6 to 1 Triumph; 10 to 1 Louis and Miss Ascot.

Upstart and Triumph made the running to the half mile, attended by Miss Ascot, Gentle Lady last. In the straight Gentle Lady won easily by one and a half lengths; three-fourths of a length between and third Time—1 min. 33 1-5sec.

The New Stakes,—Rs 1,500 out of which second, received Rs. 300, and the third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 13·3 and under landed direct from the country of foaling since 1st July, 1903, 13·3 to carry 8st 10lbs W I (Landing allowance clause does not apply. Distance—1·2 mile.

Messrs A A Amer Saik's ch a h Gold, 7st 6lbs A Hoyt 1
Mr Mahomed Hoosain's bl a h Black Prince, 8st 7lbs Southall 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Sirocco 8st 10lbs Williams 3
Mr Johnes' ch a h Medina, 8st 10lbs Penton ... 0
Mr Cowasjee Dhunjishaw's g a h Random, 8st 10lbs C B Mahomed 0
Mr A R Obayen's bl g Noby 8st. 7lbs. Trahan 0
Mr Rasheel Shamlan's g a h Zurrif 8st 4lbs. Oomerkhan 0
Mr Goolamalli S Mahomed's b a h Guiding Star 7st. 12lbs Meeroo 0
Mr A W P's b a h Jan Alum 7st. 9lbs Kamad 0
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's g a h Laureate, 7st 6lbs Elliott 0
Chief of Mhaisal's g a h Sirtaz 7st Melsom 0

Betting: Evens Gold; 4 to 1 Zurrif; 5 to 1 Guiding Star; 6 to 1 Sirtaz and Random 7 to 1 Black Prince; 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Guiding Star show out but Gold quickly took the lead and held his filed safe. Won by one and three-quarters of a length, a length between second and third. Time,—55 4-5 sec.

The dealers' Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—1 mile.

Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shaiboob, 7st 10lbs A Hoyt 1
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Moon, 8st 7lbs Heeroo 2
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's ch a h Gallant, 8st 8lbs Omerkhan 3
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles, 9st 11lbs Robinson 0
Mr F M Garda's br a h Naranjea, 9st 11lbs Thonhill 0
Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner, 8st 8lbs Penton 0
Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag, 8st 4lbs Nama 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark, 7st 12lbs Elliot 0
Mr George's g a h Aexis 6st 12lbs Melsom 0

Betting: Evens Moon 5 to 2 Achilles, 3 to 1 Shaiboob, 10 to 1 Aleixis, longer odds the others.

Alexis led to the half mile. At the bend Shaiboob took command and was challenged by Moon, who served. Won by two lengths, three quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min. 52 45sec.

The Importers' plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 300, and third Rs 200 Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr J Gove's b a m g Kingston 9st Ames 1
Mr D L Khimjee's b a m g Spark 9st 3lbs Penton 2
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br a m m Carreswick 9st Robinson 3
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's b a m g Dioptries, 9st 3lbs A Hoyt 0
Mr Lutchmi Kantaraj Urs' b a m g Gum 8st 11lbs Thompson 0
Mr R R S's ch g Wellock 8st 11lbs Oomerkhan 0
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's br a m m Adelaide 8st 11lbs Southall 0
Mr R G Baldock's b a m g Fire Up 8st 11lbs Stonhill 0

Bettings: Evens Kingston 6 to 4 Adelaide 6 to 1 Carreswick: 10 to 1 Spark and 20 to 1 against the others.

Kingston made the running and up the straight held a clear lead and he won easily by three-quarters of a length one and a quarter length between second and third. Time—1 2 4-5.

The Grand Western Handicap.—Rs. 10,000, out of which second receives Rs. 2,000 and the third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Mr J C Galstaun's br a m m Cretonne, 8st. 11lbs Robinson 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's br a m g Tubal Cain, 8st. 10lbs Williams 2
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Northumberland, 8st. 4lbs, Southall 3
Mr E J Marshall' ch a h g Chilagoe, 8st. 3lbs, Ames 4
H H the Kour Sahib or Patiala's ch a m m Loch Clieveden, 9st. 9lbs A Hoyt 0
Mr J C Galstaun's b a m g Hoop Iron, 8st. 6lbs Elliott 0
Lt. Col. J Desaraj Urs' b a m g Trenton, 7st. 8lbs. Melsom 0
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b a m m Ailie 7st 3lbs Kamad 0
Mr Saunders' br a m m Blue Blood 6st. 5lbs Richardson 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Cretonne; 3 to 1 Northumberland 6 to 1.

Tubal Cain and Ailie; 7 to 1 Loch Clieveden.; 10 to 1 Hoop Iron and Chilagoe; 20 to 1 the others.

Ailie was the first to show out, and set the pace from Blue Blood, Chillagoe and Tubal Cain with Hoop Iron last. At the five furlongs Blue Blood held the lead but was displaced at the next furlong post by Tubal Cain, who was followed by Cretonne. At the distance the latter challenged, and under the whip just snatched a short head victory, but Tubal Cain was coming again at the finish one and a quarter lengths between second and third. Time—2min. 12sec.

The Imperial Plate Rs 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 600, and the third 300. A Handicap for Ponies 14·1 and under. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr J D Scott's br bl aus m Lady Avon, 9st 13lbs Ames 1
Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 8st 13lbs Oomerkhan 2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b ans m Olga 7st 12lbs Williams 3
Mr Galstaun s b aus h Matalgia 8st 7lbs Robinson 0
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 7st 8lbs Hoyt 0
Messrs A Goculdas's and A Nanjee's b aus m [illegible]ntt Lattrie 6st 5lbs Bennett 0
Mr D L Khimjee's b aus m Bandicoot, 6st 3lbs Kamad 0
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Hayden 6st Trahan ... 0

Betting: 4 to 1 on Lady Avon; 4 to 1 against Russley, Rose: 8 to 1 Matalgia; 20 to 1 Olaz and Haydn; 40 to 1 Bandicoot and Key West: 50 to 1 the others.

After two false starts Bandicoot got away attended by Lady Avon. Coming into the stretch for home Lady Avon easily won by a length; half a length between second and third. Time 1 min 17-4-5 sec.

The Paddock plate.—Rs 2,000 out of which second receives Rs 300 and the third Rs 200 For Arab Ponies 13·3 and under new measurements 13·3 to carry 8st 10lbs W I Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1901 of a race value Rs 900 or over; once 4lbs twice 7lbs oftener, 10lbs Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 3,000 3lbs of Rs 5000 5lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Arbin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 7st 10lbs Hoyte 1
Mr R R S's b a h Rose 9st 6lbs (cl 9st 9lbs) Ames 2
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs g a h Ptarmigan 8st 5lbs Melsom 3
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 7st 7lbs (cl 7st 12lbs) Southall 4
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 9st 5lbs Robinson 0
Messrs G K & D D's g a h Dispute 9st 3lbs C B Mahomed 0
Mr Cross ch a h Paleface 9st Penton 0
Mr M Ally's ch a h Napoleon 9st Richardson ... 0
Messrs M Goculdass A Nanjee's g a h Farewell 8st 11lbs Williams 0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mining King, 8st 5lbs Heeroo 0
Mr Arbin A Essayis's b a h Malaoar, 8st 5lbs Omerkhan 0
Messrs M Goculdass & A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 8st 2lbs Mr Faraj Bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma, 8st 2lbs Kamad A 0
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheel's b a h Young Taisseer, 7st 13lbs (cd 8st 3lbs Nama 0
Messrs A Moshen & M Shamlan's g a h Clever Boy, 7st 10lbs Noormahomed 0

Betting 6 to 4 on Ptarmigan 2 to 1 against Little Joker 6 to 1 Paleface 7 to 1 Farewell 8 to 1 Shah Jehan 10 to 1 Gray Fox and Oriental 20 to 1 the others.

Ptarmigan took the lead attended by Rose and Paleface with Farewell next. Entering the straight Rose raced up to Ptarmigan and eventually headed him but Little Joker coming with a rush won on the post by half a length same distance between second and third. Time—1min 8sec.

THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

WE trust that one result of the Viceroy's visit to Chittagong will be that some allotment will be made from Imperial revenues to improve the approach to the port. This point has more than once been mentioned in our columns, and it is one that may yet again be pressed. Chittagong has never had fair play at the hands of Calcutta; and it is time, with territorial changes impending, that the Government of India should take up its cause. Some years ago when the southern section of the Assam-Bengal Railway was being built, attention was naturally enough directed to the port, as it was foreseen that the line must eventually have a marked effect upon the development not only of the Chittagong Division but of the whole of Assam. It will scarcely be believed that the engineering expert sent to report upon the bar in the Karnafuli River, the one impediment to navigation was the leading light among the Calcutta Port Commissioners. In other words an officer most deeply interested in the expansion of Calcutta as a port was placed in the invidious position of having to pronounce an opinion upon the merits of a rival seaport, and to indicate what measures, financial or otherwise, were required to give it a fair start in life. It was not to be wondered at that nothing came of the inspection of the riverway, and that Nature was left unaided to work her will either in the direction of silting up the channel or if such a thing were possible—of deepening it by the excessive action of the river. Yet again we hear that the Bengal Government is moving in the matter; but once more the expert is chosen from among the Calcutta Port Commissioners, Mr. Dunnyne follows, at a long interval in the wake of Mr. Apjohn and he must feel that the task imposed upon him is a most difficult one. For he will find that so far from there having been any silting up of the Karnafuli as his predecessor thought might occur the opposite is the case.

In fact, the unexpected has happened at Chittagong. No longer back than 1897 there were only 18 feet of water over the bar, now there are 22 feet. This deepening of the channel has occurred without the least artificial aid, for Chittagong has no funds which could provide powerful dredgers such as are known on the Hughli. With every foot of deeper water the river runs more strongly and the bar becomes more amenable to its scouring power. If the Karnafuli could speak it would ask now that its power should be supplemented, and that one final effort should be made to conquer the sand bar. Chittagong wants fair play, and it should get it. It knows that it can never rival the greatness of Calcutta; but at the same time it demands that an outsi[illegible] opinion should be given as to the possibility of rapidly improving the approach by river so that the largest ocean going steamers which visit the Bay of Bengal may steam up stream and drop anchor in the deep water that is awaiting them within a stone's throw of the line of railway. The one and only difficulty, is the bar, for the navigation of the Karnafuli is so simple a matter that pilotage is scarcely needed once that obstruction has been crossed. There are no shifting channels, no treacherous shoals such as the James and Mary. The Viceroy, as he voyages up the river in "The Guide" next week will see all this for himself; and later on, when travelling by the railway, he will understand the situation better than if he had studied all the reports on the subject. The one practical thing to do is to decide whether the bar can be dredged away to a depth of a few feet more; and if so where the money required for the work is to come from. A Government which could, throw lakhs of rupees into the Indus, to save a small town like Dera Ghazi Khan may surely dip into its treasury to help a struggling port which has great possibilities before it. There is next year's irrigation grant of 1 1-4 crores to draw upon, for it is admitted that the whole of the sum cannot possibly be spent in the allotted time. The State often spends lakhs of rupees in "training" a river inland, not only in connection with canals, but also in the matter of big railway bridges: cannot a special sum be given for once to effect an equally useful purpose at

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 29TH JANUARY.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Saltre, R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 29th January. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Lane Miss	Prideaux Mr G
Jones Mr R	Anderson Mr R F
Pratt Mrs F	Sen Mr S C
Williams Col F	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Dow Mr R D	Pollock Miss M
Mann Mr and Mrs	Beache Mr A H
Bagenway Ray W G	Patterson Mr H
Rooke Major F J	Boyd, Mr Julius
Sweet Capt F H	DaCosta Dr and Mrs F
Cochrane Miss M	Gordon Lt C W E
Harding Mr and Mrs L W	Smith Mr H E
Heslop Mrs and Miss J	McDonall Mr W
Dunsford Mr R E	Koe Lt W P, R N
Tennant Capt and Mrs M	Gilbertson Mr C R

FROM BRINDISI.

Robins Mr F J	Dimmock Mrs
Richards Mr A	Co Mr F H

FROM ADEN.

Browning Capt	Furse Mr C
Grieve Mr F	Patel Mr E C

THE THIBET MISSION.

The "Neue Freie" Presse learns from St. Petersburg write on Jan. 3 the Port Arthur newspaper, "Novi Krai," published the following statement:—

The Chinese Foreign Office has addressed an identical despatch to the English and Russian Ministers, requesting them to see that the troops of their countries leave Thibet as this Chinese country was neither under British nor under Russian Protectorate.

The St. Petersburg correspondent remarks that the above report sounds strange as nobody here has heard of a Russian expedition to Thibet." To this says the Vienna correspondent of the Standard," I may remark that some six weeks ago I heard of another scientific Russian Mission having left for Thibet and again, some four weeks ago, that the Mission had a comparatively strong escort. Whether it reached Thibet from the North and whether it was in anyist to help the Thibetans in opposing Col. Younghusband's Mission my informant did not say.

In this week's issue of the "Revue Russe, Prince Mestchersky says:

If each of us Russians were consulted at this moment as to his political convictions I am sure that we should all say the same thing No concessions made to the Japanese can be disagreeable or humiliating to us, provided there be no war with Japan and provided we have our hands quickly free, and can say to the cynical sons of Albion, "Halt! You shall not advance in Thibet!" It is not for nothing that such extraordinary efforts are made to inspire the Japanese with warlike ardour. It is necessary to enable the English to accomplish what we had no idea of doing during their war in South Africa—that is to say, profit by the Russo-Japanese war to operate into Thibet, and to obtain a pied-a-terre on our Asiatic frontier. The English would do well to reflect long before daring to accomplish what they would like to venture on. In Russia the best hated nation is the English. If this hatred is revived it will be terrible.

MEETING IN LONDON.

A public meeting was held on Jan. 27 at the Westminster Palace Hotel, to consider a resolution protesting against the armed invasion of Thibet undertaken by the Government without obtaining the consent of Parliament. The meeting was convened by the Political Committee of the New Reform Club with which it was stated that the British Committee of the Indian National Congress and the London Indian Society were co-operating in bringing the question to public notice. Mr Thomas Lough, M.P. was in the chair supported by Sir Henry Cotton Mr. Humphreys-Owen M.P. Sir William Wedderburn, Sir P. Nickalls, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Col. J. Clifton Brown, Mr. J. A. Hobson, Mr. Martin Wood and others. There was a large general attendance, which included a number of ladies.

The secretary (Mr. A. M. Scott) read notes of apology from Sir Charles Dilke M.P. and others, who were unable to be present, but expressed sympathy with the object of the meeting.

Sir Henry Cotton delivered an address in which he contended that there was no justification for the invasion of Thibet. As to the immediate cause of the expedition it was alleged that the Thibetans had broken the Convention between Great Britain and China in regard to Sikkim and Thibet but nowhere had he seen a distinct statement explaining in what particular any of the provisions of that Convention had been broken. (Cheers) Then it was said that a free market was not allowed at Yatung, and then there was the question of boundaries, but he submitted that on none of these grounds could the present enterprise be defended.

Mr. J. A. Hobson moved, "That this meeting protests against the invasion of Thibet by an armed British force on the the ground (1) that the Government has published no information to show that it is other than an unwarranted act of aggression upon a neighbouring State and (2) that a heavy burden of expenditure is being placed upon the already overtaxed people of India for an enterprise beyond the frontier, dictated, not by the necessities of Indian policy, but by the pursuit of some undisclosed imperial project. And that this meeting further calls upon Parliament to exercise its authority and to insist that the Government shall either show an adequate cause for this expenditure or withdraw its forces from beyond the frontier without delay."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Bonnerjee, and supported by Mr. Martin Wood and Mr. C. J. O'Donnell.

Mr. J. D. Rees suggested that the Government should be heard before any action was taken in the matter.

The Chairman, on a show of hands, declared the resolution to have been carried unanimously.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Flying Plate—Milos, Presbyterian, Springlock, Adelaide, Tercots, Bouquet, Sparkling Ale.

The Colaba Plate—Glen Albyn, Red Coral, Hillsborough Sunflower, Malva, Cretonne, Overture, Wild Raven, Lucifer.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse—Officer, Rubric, Galston, Ismailee, Reminder, Prowler, Avatar.

The Stud Plate—Philistine, Pardon, Lady Newbrook, Bijley.

The Stewards Purse—Alma, Indabha, Pet Girl.

The Asian Stakes—Brigand, Galib, Sybarite.

Bombay, 13th February 1904.

HANDICAPS.

The Flying Plate—5 furlongs—Forest 9 10, Vegorous 9 6, Kingston 8 8, Court Belle 8 4, Gademan 8 3, Harpist 8 1, Chillagoe 7 12, Carrewick 7 9, Wellock 7 6, Gum 7 0, Dulcimer 7 0, Roscommon 6 13, Epitome 6 12, Bell Brand 6 8, Victory 6 6.

The Colaba Plate—Ayrdale 9 7, Gnullo 8 2, Spark 8 1, Veneda 7 10, Dumbell 7 8, Corrie Roy 7 1, Misty 6 3.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse—Mamelukes 9 2, Hyder 8 11, Boy Middleton 8 1, Connaught 8 3, Gallant 7 12, Achille 7 10, Sandow 7 8, Naranjo 7 7, Moon 7 6, Secundar 7 1, Turkish Flag II 7 0, Adonis 6 13, Seagul 6 3, Alexis 6 0, Najeed 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

The Stud Plate—5 furlongs—Gentle Lady 12 7, Saldon 10 5, upstart 9 4, Louis 8, Triumph 8 4, Miss Asco 6 0.

The Stewards Purse—7 furlongs—Lady Avon 10-12 Gentle Lady 10 7, Yankee Boy 9 2, Minimus 8 7 Idleness 8 6 Ridsley Rose 8 5, Herman II 8 4, Chieftain 8 3, Sun 8 2 Matakala 8 0, Jolley Roger 8 0, Gun Metal 7 12, Picture 7 11, Comeback 7 6, Olga 6 12, Bandicoot 6 0. Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

The Asian Stakes— furlongs—Bay Middleton 9 9 Rose 8 12, Oriental 8 5, Shalbosh 8 4, Napoleon 8 0, Palefece 8 0, Dispute 7 12, Governor 7 10, Ptarmigan 7 7, Grey Fox 7 6, Adine 7 6, Serjamal 7 2, Moorced 7 0, Minting King 6 10.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Stud Plate ..... 3-30 p.m.
2nd Race—The Asian Stakes ..... 3-55 p.m.
3rd Race—The Colaba Plate ..... 4-20 p.m.
4th Race—The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Purse. 4-50 p.m.
5th Race—The Flying Plate..... 5-20 p.m.
6th Race—The Stewards Purse..... 5-50 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers 123rd Outram's Rifles their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES :-

Colaba	2-35 p.m.
Church Gate	2-40 p.m.
Grant Road.....	2-45 p.m.
arrives at Mahalaxmi	2-50 p.m.

Horses struck out after the publication of Handicaps

The Flying Plate—Carrewick and Dulcimer.
The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse—Moon and Najeed.
The Stewards Purse—Gun Metal.
The Asian Stakes—Bay Middleton and Moorced.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 14th February 1904.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery: and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed, and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores etc. sell it.

WHITAKER WRIGHT TRAGEDY.

VERDICT OF SUICIDE.

"NO TRACE OF INSANITY, BUT A STRONG MOTIVE."

On Tuesday (Jan. 24) Mr. Whitaker Wright was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude but within an hour of the verdict of "Guilty on all counts" being returned "the great financier was dead—by his own hand. It was the most tragic conclusion to a great trial that can be called to mind.

When the jury retired to consider their verdict about two o'clock there was a great rush for places, the crowds in the corridor and at the entrances to the Court being largely reinforced, but the Court was already packed to the door and in the galleries to the ceiling and to all appeals for new admission the Court officials remained adamant, so much so that in the general prohibition many who had a direct interest in the case were shut out. Only the leading counsel dared leave the place in case the vacant places were appropriated, and not only the public but many barristers could be seen lunching off buns which they had got passed into them by their office boys.

A few minutes before three o'clock there signs of some movement amongst the ushers as the clerks and other officials returned to Court. Presently a bell was heard; it was the jury's intimation that they were ready. As soon as they entered,—the Court which had hummed with conversation during the wait immediately became hushed.

Simultaneously with the entry of the jury Mr. Whitaker Wright appeared from below an took his accustomed seat in front of counsel and facing the judge and a little later Mr. Justice Bigham arrived.

To the formal question of the clerk the foreman replied that the jury had found the defendant guilty.

The Court did not betray any signs of surprise.

The Judge inquired of the foreman if there were any points which the jury had not been quite satisfied upon.

The Foreman: No, my lord. We find him guilty on all counts. (Subdued expressions of "Oh.") We have added an opinion.

The Judge: Is it with reference to the question of sentence?

The Foreman: No, my lord.

The Judge examined the opinion which had been written down and remarked "I do not think it is of any importance" with which Mr. Lawson Walton who was permitted to see it concurred.

Mr. Lawson Walton asked to be allowed to say a few words before sentence was passed. He gathered he said from the opinion his lordship expressed in the course of the case that an application for a stay of execution would not be granted, but it was his duty to make the application formally.

In appealing for leniency Mr. Lawson Walton pointed out that on the score of a long commercial career which involved very large responsibilities and during which he was brought into contact with persons in high positions he defendant had always apart from these charges conducted himself as an honourable man. He pleaded that Mr Wright had not been actuated by motives of personal gain. At the conclusion of his relation with the London and Globe he stood a creditor for a sum of £50 000.

When Mr. Lawson Walton had concluded, the Judge passed sentence during which the defendant stood with his hands deep into his pockets.

His lordship said: "In my opinion the jury could arrive at no other conclusion than that which they have expressed. I confess that I see nothing that in any way extenuates the crime of which you have been found guilty and I cannot conceive of a worse case than yours under these sections of the Act of Parliament. Under these circumstances I don't think I have any option except to visit you with the severest punishment which this Act admits, and that is that you go to penal servitude for seven years.

The defendant seemed staggered for a moment, but quickly recovering himself he turned half round and speaking in a voice in which there was a trace of nervousness he exclaimed "All that I can say is that I am as innocent of intention to deceive as is any person in this Court." After shaking hands with a few friends in Court he descended below—a prisoner.

Mr. George Lewis, son of Sir George Lewis, who had the conduct of Mr. Wright's defence, was an eye-witness of the last scene. He tells a tragic story

"After the sentence," he says 'Mr. Whitaker Wright went down to the room in the Law Courts which has been set aside for the use of defendants and counsel for the purposes of consultation. He had asked me to come to him and there were also present, Mr. John Eyre one of his bail and Mr Worters, formerly the chief accountant of the London and Globe Company.

Mr Wright did not appear to be much agitated or depressed and he was speaking about the various matters connected with the trial. He was expressing his gratification with the way in which his case had been presented, and expressed his gratitude for what I had done for him. He said 'I feel that a great injustice has been done to me,' and then, turning to Mr. Eyre and Mr. Worters he proceeded to bat with them. Presently he asked for a cigar, and was about to light it when suddenly he sank back in his chair and seemed very ill.

"At once a doctor was sent for and he arrived in a few minutes. Mr. Wright was reclining unconscious in the chair, and the doctor examining him carefully, said he thought he had had a fit, the doctor laid him down on the ground and opened his clothing. Then he said he thought he was dying and a few minutes later Mr Wright expired."

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was held the next day, Mr. Troubeck was the Coroner.

He took his seat shortly before eleven o'clock, and the jury promptly answered to their names, and were sworn. They then passed into the mortuary accompanied by the Coroner's officer, to view the bodies of Whitaker Wright and of two other persons into the causes of whose death they had to inquire.

During their absence Mr. R. D. Muir, K. C. and Sir George Lewis entered the Court. Mr. Muir stated that he represented Mr Wright's family.

The first witness was Mr. Whitaker Wright, son of the deceased, who identified the body as that of his father, who was fifty-eight years of age.

MR. LEWIS'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. George Graham Lewis, of the firm of Lewis and Lewis, Elyplace said he was solicitor to the deceased, and was present with him during the whole of the trial. The judge finished summing-up about two o'clock on Tuesday, and whilst the jury retired to consider their verdict Mr. Whitaker Wright went to his retiring-room, which had been reserved for his use owing to the crowds at the Court. Mr. Wright then had lunch and witness followed him downstairs.

The Coronor: Did he express any opinion as to the result of the trial?

Witness: He had always maintained that he was innocent and he had still hopes that the jury might acquit him.

On the way up said witness, Wright said, "Promise that you will come down to me after it is over," and witness said, I will certainly do so." A verdict of guilty was returned and whilst the judge sentenced deceased to seven years' penal servitude Wright was standing with him arms behind him. He then went out with tipstaff by the little door underneath the Bench. Witness followed a quarter of an hour later and found the deceased in the consulting room with Mr. Eyre and other gentlemen concerned in the case. Mr. Whitaker Wright stated he wished to speak to the witness.

The Coroner: Are you aware whether the deceased had been searched? I know nothing about that.

Proceeding the witness said the deceased said he was amazed at the result and several times repeated he had never intentionally done anything wrong at all and said he was absolutely innocent of the charge against him He said: "I am absolutely the most composed of all of you." A discussion took place as to an application for a new trial which had been decided upon in the event of an adverse verdict. Wright said he would do exactly what he was advised. He then thanked the witness for all he had done. He moved to the fire and said everything that could have been done had been done.

THE DEATH SCENE.

All the things were on the table since lunch, and while Wright was talking he was drinking out of the glass. The witness did not know whether it was plain water or whisky. He was also smoking. Mr. Eyre asked if he should telephone to Mrs. Wright. The deceased said No there is plenty of time." He was anxious they should remain. The deceased took his watch and chain from his pocket, and said he would not have any use for them in that place and he gave them to him to keep for him, Mr. Eyre said he would keep them till they met again. The deceased walked to an armchair at the other side of the room. He then said: Waters, give me another cigar," Mr. Worters took a cigar from Mr. Wright's cigar case and lit a match and handed it to him. Mr. Wright took the cigar in one hand and put the match to light it. At that moment he threw down the match on the ground. The witness then noticed Wright commenced to breathe heavily. The witness then believed it was the reaction after the strain and that he was giving way. The witness held his hand and he appeared to be very ill.

Witness called a tipstaff and told him to fetch a doctor, who came in in a few minutes and ordered the deceased to be laid out flat on the ground. The windows had been opened. The doctor, after examination, said he thought the deceased had had a fit, and a few moments later said he was dying and had only a few moments to live. The deceased died within twenty minutes of witness entering the room. The witness did not notice any peculiar smell. The body was not searched in the witness's presence. Witness said the deceased never gave any indication whatever that he would commit suicide. He was always sanguine as to the result, and was perfectly composed to the end.

By Mr. Muir; Witness saw a great deal of the deceased throughout the preparation. He saw him at Elyplace in consultation with counsel and at the Law Courts. The deceased never gave the least hint of suicide, and the witness never had the slightest suspicion he would do so. He knew the deceased felt the result acutely. The new trial had been decided upon before the verdict.

NEVER THREATENED SUICIDE.

Mr. John Eyre of Great Witney, Surrey, said he was a friend of the deceased and was one of his sureties. The deceased always said, When they hear my case it will be a very different matter." He never said he contemplated taking his life. The witness never left him until midnight during the trial and the deceased was always calm and courageous, and never gave any indication that he would take his life. The witness absolutely corroborated Mr. Lewis's statement. The deceased said after the verdict, "This is British justice." He said to Mr. Waters and the witness I never had any intent The courage of the deceased was marvellous.

John Dixon, the tipstaff, stated that he took charge of the deceased immediately after the sentence. He called him out of the Court, and followed down the steps to the corridor below the Court, and took him to room 516, going in there with him and a friend of his. In about ten minutes he asked to see his solicitor. The witness did not search him. As a rule he did not search prisoners. The prison authorities did so at the prison. His duty was to convey prisoners to prison.

'Is the possibility of a prisoner doing anything to himself considered?" asked the Coroner.

The witness said he had never considered it. Nothing of the kind had happened to him before. If he suspected anything he would search a prisoner. The deceased was in his custody the whole time except when he left him for a few minutes with his solicitor. He stood outside the door during the time. He sent a man for a doctor, and did not leave the body until it was taken away by the Coroner's officer The Assistant Superintendent of the Court searched the body.

NOT SEARCHED BEFORE DEATH.

Mr George Waters, an accountant, said he had known deceased for some years, and was present during the trial, but did not gave evidence. Mr. Wright had never suggested he would do anything in the event of such an adverse verdict. He saw deceased drinking. He thought it was whisky and water He gave the deceased a cigar from the deceased's own case. There were other cigars in the case. It was within a minute or so of his taking the cigar that he was overcome. He began to breathe heavily. Witness did not know if it was deceased's habit to carry a revolver.

The Assistant Superintendent of the Courts said he noticed nothing particular about the deceased when sentence was pronounced. He seemed quite himself. He took deceased to lavatory near the consultation room, and stood at the door. The deceased said All right shan't be a moment. Witness said he would wait: and did so. A minute later Wright came out Witness did not know of the tipstaff ever searching a prisoner.

The Coroner asked if the prisoners were not searched at the Old Bailey.

Mr. Muir said that was so and more stringent instructions were given since the Barmash case.

The deceased's servant searched the body in the presence of Mr. Waters and the witness. The pockets were searched. They found one tabloid, which was handed to the Coroner, and a cigar-case. The cigar which the deceased was about to light was also found The other articles included pencils a signet-ring three half-crowns, a silver match-box, two keys and five sovereigns.

ONLY ONE TABLOID

William Baxter, a waiter at Whitehall court, where Mr. Wright had a flat, said he was called when the deceased was dying. He searched the body, but not properly, at the request of the Assistant Superintendent. He found nothing except what was produced. There was only one tabloid.

The Superintendent of the Law Courts said he was present at the sentence. He did not notice anything particular about the deceased. He thought he took the sentence very calmly. The witness gave directions to the Assistant Superintendent to guard the detention of the deceased after his conviction He had no power to search prisoners except under the direction of the Court. If he saw a weapon in the prisoner's hand he could take the responsibility of taking it away and searching him. The body was searched after death by his instructions.

THE LOADED REVOLVER.

The Coroner's officer said he saw the deceased's body at the Law Courts at 7.30 and searched it. He found a revolver in the hip-pocket, loaded in six chambers and fully cocked. He did not find anything else.

Mr. Muir remarked that the deceased always had a pistol in his bedroom.

Dr. Atkins, of King's College Hospital, said he only noticed the smell of spirits on examining the deceased. There was nothing suggesting poison He found the deceased breathing heavily and of a dusky colour.

CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM TAKEN.

Dr. Freyberger of the L. C. C., who made the post mortem examination, said he found the body well nourished but there was a peculiar purple colour Internal examination showed the frame perfectly healthy. The heart was twice the normal size and very fatty. Every organ of the body smelled of prussic acid. He ascribed that death was due to suffocation in consequence of the deceased taking cyanide of potassium. He believed fifteen minutes must have elapsed after the swallowing of the poison before death. He thought it must have been on the tongue and subsequently washed down He had no doubt death was due to poisoning.

That concluded the evidence, and the Coroner, summing up remarked that the case was very clear and simple. He said there was a strong motive no suggestion of insanity.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RUSSIA'S GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

INDIA A STRATEGICAL POINT.

Speaking on Jan. 25 before the members of the Royal Geographical Society at Burlington House on "The Geographical pivot of History," Mr. H. J. Mackinder (director of the London School of Economics) asked whether the pivot region of the world's politics was not the vast area of Euro-Asia which was inaccessible to ships, but in antiquity lay open to the horse riding nomads, and was to-day about to be covered with a network of railways. There had been and were here the conditions of a mobility of military and economic power of a far-reaching and yet limited character. Russia replaced the Mongol Empire. In the world at large she occupied the central strategical position held by Germany in Europe. She could strike on and be struck from all sides save the north. The full development of her modern railway mobility was merely a matter of time. Wisely recognising the fundamental limits of her power, her rulers had had parted with Alaska; for it was as much a law of policy for Russia to own nothing overseas as for Britain to be supreme on the sea. Outside the pivot area, in a great inner crescent, were Germany Austria, Turkey India, and China; and in an outer crescent Britain, South Africa, Australia, the United States, Canada and Japan.

In the present condition of the balance of power (he continued), the pivot State, Russia, was not equivalent to the peripheral States, and there was room for an equipoise in France. The United States had recently become an Eastern Power affecting the European balance to make her Mississippi and Atlantic resources available in the Pacific From this point of view the real divide between east and west was in the Atlantic Ocean. The over-setting of the balance of power in favour of the pivot State resulting in its expansion over the marginal lands of Euro-Asia would permit of the use of its vast continental resources for fleet building and the empire of the world would be in sight. This might happen if Germany were to ally herself with Russia. The threat of such an event would therefore throw France into alliance with the oversea Powers, and France Italy, Egypt, India and Korea would become so many bridge-heads where the outside navies would support armies and compel the pivot allies to deploy land forces and prevent them from concentrating their whole strength on fleets. Might not this in the end prove to be the strategical function of India in the British imperial system? Was not this the idea underlying the conception that the British military front stretched from the Cape through India to Japan (Applause.)

THE German East-African Line is organizing a new service starting from Trieste and going via Port Said and Bombay to East-African ports. The first boat (the Genesi) will be despatched from Trieste on the 18th March. The departures will be once every twenty-eight days, and both cargo and passengers will be carried.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE CONGO.

KING LEOPOLD IN BERLIN.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" writes (Jan. 23):—

There has been a good deal of speculation regarding the objects of King Leopold's visit, and some of the Newspapers have connected it with the complaints which have recently been rife on the subject of lawlessness and violence in the Congo State. It has even been suggested that King Leopold would like to secure German diplomatic support against British representations on this subject. These rumours are semi officially denied by the "Cologne Gazette," which adds that Germany will as usual, maintain an attitude of the strictest neutrality with regard to differences between other Powers. As a matter of fact, since the trader Stokes was killed in the Congo State German complaints regarding the administration of certain portions of those territories have been quite as strong as British remonstrances although of late the German Press has been silent on the subject.

Another question between Germany and the Congo State concerns the delimitation of the frontier in the neighbourhood of Lake Kivu. Surveying parties have long been at work on the spot, and it was expected that the final negotiations between Brussels and Berlin would have begun some weeks ago. It is asserted that the Colonial Department of the German Foreign Office recently submitted a memorandum to the Emperor in support of the German claim that the future boundary of German East Africa and the Congo State should follow the valley of the Ruffisi in the event of such an adverse verdict. He saw deceased drinking. He thought it was whisky and water He gave the deceased a cigar from the deceased's own case. There were other cigars in the case. It was within a minute or so of his taking the cigar that he was overcome. He began to breathe heavily. Witness did not know if it was deceased's habit to carry a revolver.

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THE CRISIS.

AN INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

THE incurable optimism which exists beneath the surface of the British character is the parent of defects as well as of qualities. It has helped us to perform apparently impossible tasks, we owe to it some notable achievements, and it has stood us in good stead in many a sore predicament. But there is a kind of optimism which, in public affairs, makes for the adoption of "the middle course," for compromise and for inglorious sloth.

In the domain of foreign politics, British optimism is especially apparent. Prophets of evil, utterers of warnings, are dubbed "alarmists" and are scouted as Aggressive optimists arise and smite them. For many years thoughtful observers of the tendency of Eastern affairs have had to listen to sarcasms about the Russian bogey." People have written books to prove that Russia could not attack India if she would, and would not if she could.

I will take my chance of condemnation as an alarmist, and ask the reader to look at a map of Asia, a good recent map; preferably on a large scale.

At Panj Deh, in Bokhara, in Eastern Turkestan, Russia presses hard upon the States which divide her from India. States that are ruled by capricious barbarians. In Persia, the Russian power is founded deep, and its well built fabric will not be shaken by the ceremonious visit of a Viceroy of India. The vast plateau of Tibet now the scene of tentative efforts by a British mission which efforts Russia is attentively watching is at least equally accessible from the Russian side indeed so far as the passes of the Kuenlun are known to us they are less difficult than those of the Himalaya. But Tibet takes her cue from Peking and this brings us to China where to-day Russia stands sentinel at the gate. The continued occupation of Manchuria is but the prelude to another advance the next may be the result of a deal with Germany over Shantung while if we turn southward along the Indian border, we find Russia's ally facing us upon the frontier of the Shan States of Burma.

It is thus apparent that, if Russia cannot be said to surround India, she is everywhere in positions from which some conceivable happening, such as the acquisition of another wedge of territory, would bring her within a stride of Indian soil. And she is ever grasping; force, and force only, will loosen the grip that she has once closed.

It has been said Britain won India by the sword, and by the sword alone can she hold it. The saying is misleading. We never conquered India, in the ordinary meaning of the words. In the phrase of Professor Seeley ("The Expansion of England") the transaction was rather in the nature of an internal revolution," with a few Englishmen directing its course. As to the second half of the saying, it is true enough that we must hold India by the sword against enemies from without. But in administering the country, our display of force is extraordinarily small. "Probably forty millions of people go through life without once seeing the gleam of a bayonet or the face of a soldier." (Hunter: Imperial Gazetteer. The military power which is the ultimate basis of our dominion is hardly ever shown and in practice, as regards the people of the country, our hold upon India is an affair of moral force. For hundreds of millions of peasants for all without boundaries of ports and cities the Government—the "Sirkar" exists as a vague far-off abstraction, who supplies water for the crops, who is not invariably victorious over the Dark Powers, but who upon the whole deserves, and shares with classical and local deities credit for protecting the individual from war, pestilence and famine. Of such are the bulk of the people in India. But in cities and administrative centres are found others, whose minds are not closed, like those of their peasant countrymen, to social and political ideas. The most numerous among this class are traders the lower grades of officials members of the legal and medical professions and students. Members of this class enter into civic life, an power by means of that curious exotic the local self-government system ("Lokil-Siliut"), for it is from among them, and them alone, that the non-European members of municipalities are chosen. These are the patrons of the Native Press, that fine flower of journalism; these are the readers and the talkers. In Bengal, it is this stratum of society which produces the English-speaking Babu, a type familiar to readers of the works of Mr. Kipling. All over India speaking generally it is from cursory observation of this stratum that the cold-weather tourist from Europe draws his deduction of native life and manners. From it come the greater number of the students in Indian universities and of the olive-skinned young gentlemen in furry coats and gold spectacles whom one sees in London about the Inns of Court. In short, of all the people of India this class practically stands alone in being in touch with the external world. Hence, though their numbers are insignificant as compared with the huge population of India, and though in no wise representative of that population, they possess an importance which makes it highly necessary to include them when taking a general view of the relations of India with the rest of the world. The relative importance of the student caste in Russia is perhaps the nearest approach to a parallel example. In a work called "India in 1883" (Anonymous: Thacker Spink) published twenty years ago and one of the most brilliant and diverting satires ever written, the author made all but three of the members of his imagined Indian Parliament belong to this class and anyone knowing India would know that he could not do otherwise.

And it is from these people that a large body of our own countrymen perforce take their ideas of India; so, we may be sure, do foreigners, while upon the other hand they form the medium (apart from official ones which in their nature are suspect) through which must pass such notions of the Western world as reach the real masses of India.

Winds are north-easterly to south easterly at several of the reporting stations and the force has been strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature. The greatest variations are: Minimum 5° to 15° in excess in Rajputana, Sind, Gujarat and at Surat Khandwa, Ratnagiri and Mormugao and the minimum 6° to 8° in defect at Allahabad and Jubbulpore and 7° in excess at Veraval. The maximum varied from 85° Surat to 77° at Agra and the minimum from 70° at Negapatm to 39° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity. The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain. Nil.

Weather continues fine generally.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THREE LETTERS FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

SHOULD UNIONIST FREE FOOD CANDIDATES BE OPPOSED BY TARIFF REFORMERS?

Mr. Chamberlain is not in favour of Parliamentary candidates who cannot support his policy but are in favour of Mr. Balfour's being marked out for opposition by tariff reformers.

This opinion was conveyed in a letter to Alderman Saldidge, who wrote to the ex-Colonian Secretary pointing out that a suggestion had been made that Unionist Free Fooders should be opposed as a retaliation against what he thought was the extremely foolish proposal made by the Duke of Devonshire. As one in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's policy the Alderman thought the proper course was not to oppose candidates who supported Mr. Balfour's programme.

"I am glad to say," replied Mr. Chamberlain that my personal feeling is the same as yours in reference to the action to be taken by Unionists generally. The question, however, is one which must be left in the hands of the local associations as I am always loth to interfere with their discretion.

TO RESTORE THE SILK INDUSTRY.

In acknowledging a piece of silk woven at the St. Edmundsbury Weaving Works Haslemere from Mr Edmund Hunter through Lady Dorothy Nevill Mr Chamberlain says:—I have long regretted the almost entire disappearance of this once great and successful industry and I sincerely hope that some change may yet be made in our fiscal system which will help to restore it.

"I know of no special reason why English weavers should not be able to compete with foreigners on fair terms and the silk industry has appeared to me to be one of those which should receive early consideration.

"I hope every means will be taken to bring the circumstances and conditions of the trade to the knowledge of the Tariff Commission now sitting and that it may be possible to work out a scheme which will give back to our English weavers some of the opportunities they have lost owing to our fiscal system."

THE QUESTION OF DRAWBACKS.

Mr. J. H. Welsford, the Unionist candidate for Crewe, and chairman of the Liverpool branch of the Tariff Reform League, urged in a letter to Mr. Chamberlain the desirability of letting manufacturers know that the Government would follow the precedent established in the tariff on sugar of returning in full the duty up

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

TO WHAT BASE USES.

A church font as a domastic cheese press? oN wonder the village of Ambleston, where the discovery has been made, is scandalised. The find appeals to the antiquary as well as to him who looks at the matter solely with a view to preserving the fitness of shings. Ambleston was a Roman settlement and near the church are the remains now known as Flemish Castle, from the fact that it was subsequently occupied by the Flemings. There are some very fine remains of Roman times in the locality and it would be interesting to know how near to them the font is related. None need wonder at the strange fate of church relics. It was but a little while ago that a well known church in Birmingham was on offer as a going concern for a five-pound note only the organ and pews having previously been removed. A couple of months ago, too, a church was sold at Wimbledon. The auctioneer took his stand within the building and knocked down the lots with as little concern as though it were his regular mart. And then there was that pious purchaser, a Jewish gentleman who went to a police-court to complain that a synagogue which he had bought for five pounds was not forthcoming. The sale had been effected right enough, but an impartial vendor had secretly sold it to several persons simultaneously.

COMMERC AND RELIGION.

A feature which strikes unpleasantly upon the mind of the visitor to St. Ppul's and the Abbey is the commercial spirit prevailing in those grand old buildings. At the Abbey they run a wax-works show. You pass from a solemn service. There wait attendants who, for sixpence a head, conduct you to the miniature Tussaud's aloft. At St. Faul's the stock curiousity is the whispering gallery, within the Cathedral is an apartment upon which are set out views for sale very much as if it were a bazaar. The Abbey, too has its vendors of guide-books, but they are at the doors, not within the walls. These paradoxes comes down from time when others morglaring were common. It seemes scarcely concieve able that the treasure-hunting craze which now possesses the man in the street once so fascinated a King and his Court that there was an organised foray in the Abbey itself.

SACRILEGE.

Davy Ramsay, clockmaker to Charles I., had the idea that there was vast treasure in the Abbey, so got permission to explore, with the promise that he should have a share of any spoil recovered, so accompanied by William Lilly the astrologer, and John Scott, "who pretended the use of the Mosaic rods," and some thirty others, "some laughing some deriding us" he set forth at night to seek the hidden gold. Lilley records, "We played the rods round about the cloyster; upon the west side of the cloyster the rods turned over one another, an argument that the treasure was there. Mhe labourers digged at least six foot deep, and then we met with a coffin but in regard it was not heavy we did not open, which we afterwards much repented. From the cloysters we went into the Abbey Church, whereupon a sudden (there being no wind when we began so fierce, so high, so blustering, and so loud a wind did rise that we verily believed the west end of the church would have fallen upon us. I gave command to dismiss the daemons, which, when done, all was quiet again. If we had not so dismissed the daemons, I believe most part of the Abbey Church had been blown down." Treasure was not found, and the sacrilegious party retired discomfited.

MARTYRS TO SCIENCE.

It is only now and then, when occure cases such as the death of the scientist who has fallen a victim to his own experiments at the Russian Institute of Experimental Medicine, that we get a remainder of the immense work of self-sacrifice which is constantly going on in the great laboratories of the world. Recent statistics show that, of the persons treated at Rio de Janeiro in a given period fourteen had suffered by their ministrations to others—had been infected by the saliva of dogs scratched or bitten by rabid patients. The brave men who reduced treatment of cholera toan exact science made repeated tests upon themselves. The courage of a man who, while immunising a horse from danger, contracted Malta fever himself, enabled him to discover his own cure by inoculation from the horse which had infected him. Two daring members of the London Tropical School of Medicine allowed poisonous mosquitoes to batten upon their flesh while the antidote was still to seek. It was the example of Lord Curzon Surgeon-Generals Harvey and Bainbridge, and their like which encouraged the natives of India to submit themselves to inoculation against plague.

THE PRICE OF KNOWLEDGE.

Man's mastery of nature's mysteries is not being attained without cost. Deaths have been caused in the laboratories by glanders, tetanus, typhoid, yellow fever, malaria, plague, by the tuberclebatilli, and so on. In each of these directions immunity can now be practically assured. Animals, of course, have contributed their involuntary share to the good work. But the result of the experiments upon them is this magificent one; Tetanus, which works frightful havoc among horses, can be prevented by inoculation; the rinderpest is beaten, anthrax scotched and the deadliest snakebite rendered as innocuous as the veriest pinprick.

LOOKING AHEAD.

By the strangest coincidence one of the last men in London to hear of the safety of his relatives in Bloemfontein was a postmaster. Both of his boys were in the flood-swept town, and both had learned telegraphy. "If," said the anxious father, "if this storm burst has been as bad as it appears, there is no saying but that the few telegraph operators they have there may have been drowned." Therefore he urged that every boy should be taught the Morse alphabet just as he is taught shorthand. And he predicts that this will some day become the order. Possibly by that time we shall all carry our own batteries, and despatch our "wires" without wires as we walk. But we do not take advantage of all the facilites at command.

THE FIRST TELEPHONE.

The first demonstration of telephoning was a wireless one, and without the aid of electricity. The demonstrator, Wheatstone, curiously enough, was a scientist, who, mainly responsible for the invension of the electric telegraphic, is wrongly credited with the discovery of the telephone. Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort were among those who assembled at the Polytechinc Institute nearly fifty years ago to hear a wireless concert. Rods of wood were passed from the cellars to a small lecture room on the upper floor. Each rod was connected with a separate musical instrument played in the cellar. The music, conducted by the rods to the room above, reproduced itself on the sounding-boards of tree harps. The speaking tube has improved on that, but seeing the great difficulty still experienced in communicating between floor and floor, it is surprising that these primitive old styles have been so overlooked.

PERFIDIOUS ITALY.

The American Consul at Florence advises his chiefs at Washington that an organised trade in spurious antiquities is being carried on in Italy. The manufactures are difficult to detect from the genuine article, only the officials at the Government galleries he says, being reliable authorities on the subject. Should they, however, find any precious pieces, they ex-officio, hinder the exportation, yet thousands of cases are classified as ancient works of art, and dispatched to all countries. Connoisseurs will note. But probably they know already. Rudolph Lehmann gave them a clue in a story he used to tell. In a picture shop in Rome he espied a picture in a lovely antique frame, and having that precious liquorice varnish which only age is supposed to bestow. It represented a young man in the costume of the Renaissance. He asked the price and was told that it was dirt cheap at £50. Lehmann went away sorrowing. He had painted that picture. It was a portrait of himself by himself, painted as a youth in the fancy garb worn in his youth. On leaving Rome, disgusted with this portrait, he had ordered his servant to throw it into the Tiber.

A DUCAL MORALIST.

The reverend gentleman who has been extolling the industry of the treasure-seekers ought to have a special paean for the Desborough co-operative society which has struck iron beneath its property without even the trouble of search. The Duke of Bedford might be expected to have an opinion on the subject. A notable incident occurred in his own family in connection with buried treasure. The seventh Duke let off some of his land at Endsleigh to speculators who were after copper. They struck a lode very near the surface, and made a fortune instanter. Shares jumped to £700 a piece, and although they came down, they were worth a third of that when the claim was near the end of its yield. Every day brought applications from other syndicates offering extravagant terms. But the Duke had learned lesson. "Never again," he said. His property was full of copper, but he was so averse to the psirit of gambling which the search had promoted; to the ill effects upon agriculture; to farmers letting out their carts to the mines instead of employing them in their farms, that he determined never again to lease any more of his property to the speculators.

THE fire which broke out at Knepp Castle, West Grinstead, the residence of Sir Merrick Burrell, did extensive damage. Sir William Burrell's famous antiquarian library and the six Holbein pictures were completely destroyed. Among the most valuable of the pictures was a portrait of Thomas Cromwell. The drawing-room pictures, which included two Romneys, were saved. The outbreak occurred in the library directly below Sir Merrick Burrell's bedroom, the floor of which fell in only a few minutes after Sir Merrick and Lady Burrell had escaped. The nursery was not at any time in danger, and the two children escaped unharmed.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The new Bishops of Gibraltar and Croydon were consecrated at Westminster Abbey on the 25th.—The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke on the education question at a meeting of the Diocesan Education Society on the 23rd.—A meeting in Westminster last week, resolved on the Bishop of Worcester's motion, that the initial franchise of lay electors to the National Church Council should be extended to women.

Elections.—Polling in the Ayr Burghs takes place to-day.—The Liberals in the St. Albans division of Hertfordshire have decided to contest the re-election of Mr. V. Gibbs.—A vacancy will also occur in the City the re-election of Mr. Alban Gibbs will not be opposed.

Ireland.—Speaking last week in Belfast, Lord Londonderry said there was no question of the foundation of a Roman Catholic University.—Mr. Hutchinson, a Nationalist pledged to vote against any vote of welcome to the King has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin by a majority of four.

Law and police.—In the King's Bench Division on the 25th, before Mr. Justice Bigham, Mr. Whitaker Wright was found guilty of issuing false balance-sheets and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Mr. Wright died suddenly in a room adjoining the Court shortly afterwards. It is rumoured that he committed suicide The High Court has directed the removal into that Court of a trial which was being continually interrupted by Judge Emden in the Lambeth County Court. The election of the mayor and deputy-mayor of Dover has been declared void on the ground of bribery. Arthur Lynch convicted of treason on January 23, 1903, has been released on licence.

Mr. Balfour presided last week, as Chancellor of the Edinburgh University, when Sir R. Finlay M. P. Attorney-General, delivered his address as Lord Rector to the students treating of the question of international arbitration

Naval and Military. The building of a new battleship, the Africa was begun at Chatham Dockyard on the 27th. The report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting for the first nine months of 1903 has been issued. The Duke of Connaught presided last week at the first meeting of the newly-constituted Patriotic Fund Corporation, Mr. Arnold-Forster, Secretary for war, spoke at Liverpool last week on the need of Army reform.—The Duke of Devonshire last week unveiled a memorial in All Saints Church, Derby, to local officers and men who fell in South Africa.

Mr. H. J. Mackinder read a paper at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 25th on "The Geographical Pivot of History."

Sir John Anderson has been appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States.

Sir W. White, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, delivered the address on Monday at the distribution by the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion-house of prizes to successful students of the City and Guilds Institute.

Theatres. At the Avenue on Tuesday there was produced a comedy by Mr. W. Frith entitled The Perils of Flirtation, and at Terry's on Wednesday, a comedy by Captain Basil Hood; entitled Love in a Cottage.

The Duke of Connaught presided on the 25th at the inaugural dinner of the Ireland Club.

The French Ambassador spoke last week at a dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The new buildings of the Home and Colonial Training College at Wood-green, formerly occupied by the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys were opened on Wednesday by the Primate.

The manuscript of the first book of Milton's "Paradise Lost" was offered at auction at Sotheby's on Monday afternoon. The bidding started at £50, but after £4,750 had been reached the auctioneer intimated that the reserve price was £5,000 and the MS. remained unsold.

The Prince of Wales, as Treasurer of Lincoln's inn, presided on Tuesday at the Hilary Term Grand Day dinner.

The Swiney Prize of £100 and a silver cup worth the same amount given every five years for a work on Jurisprudence has been awarded to Sir F. Pollock and Professor W. Maitland for their book on "The History of English Law before Edward the First."

The Westminster Chapter-House.—A Parliamentary paper issued on Wednesday contains memoranda by Professor Church concerning his treatment of the decayed stone-work of the Chapter-house at Westminster Abbey with baryta. The results have so far been very successful.

Will.—The gross value of the late Lord Rowton's estate is £183,612. Such of his papers as shall be selected by Mr. A. E. Scanes are to be delivered to the person entitled to the custody of Lord Beaconsfield's papers.

THE EMPIRE

Australia. A cricket match at Hobart between the English team and an eleven of Tasmania ended on the 26th in a draw.

Canada. Mass meetings in Halifax, N. S., and St John, N. B., have passed resolutions approving of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy.

Cape Colony. All the selected Progressive candidates have been returned in Cape Town. In several constituencies the native vote dominates the situation

Fiji. A hurricane has visited the Fiji Islands, causing much damage and some loss of life

Northern Nigeria.—The escort of Captain O'Riordan and Mr. Amvatt-Burnev who were killed by the Okpotos, was cut up at the same time, only 15 men out of 52 escaping.

Somaliland.—Major Kenna on January 17 surprised a party of the enemy, killed 50 of their spearmen, and capture d 3000 camels.

Transvaal.—The Government has agreed to postpone the issue of the first ten millions of the war contribution loan guaranteed by mining firms.—The petition to the Government to pass the law for the importation of Asiatic unskilled labour has been signed by 45,100 white male adult inhabitants, or 70 per cent. of the total available number. The labour Importation Ordinance has passed through Committee in the Legislative Council. Mr. Littleton replying to the representations of the New Zealand Government, says the Imperial Government cannot refuse to accede to the wishes of one part of the Empire on a matter which it considers of paramount importance in deference to the wishes of another part indirectly interested.

THE UNITED STATES.

Disasters.—Over 180 men were entombed on the 25th by an explosion in the shaft of a Pennsylvania coal mine, and it is feared that all must have perished.—Heavy rains have caused destructive floods in the Middle West.—As a consequence of the Chicago theatre disaster, the coroner's jury has ordered the arrest of the Mayor, the Chief of the Fire Department, the Building Commissioner, the manager of the theatre, and three of his "employes".

FOREIGN.

Afganistan.—The Amear has confined his brother Mohammed Umar Khan, to his quarters as a State prisoner.

France. In the Chamber, after a debate on the expulsion of the Abbe Delsor, a motion accepted by the Government was carried by 295 to 243.

Germany. Memorial brasses to Queen Victoria and the Empress Frederick have been unveiled in St. George's Church, Berlin, in presence of the Emperor.—The King of the Belgians arrived in Berlin on the 25th.—We publish some official particulars of the rising in South-West Africa.

Italy.—The celebrated library of Turin, ranking third in importance in Italy, was destroyed by fire on the 26th.—Several important changes in the Italian diplomatic service are announced.

Norway.—The town of Aalesund was destroyed by fire last Friday night. The population, about 10,000 in number, are homeless.

Russia....Fresh symptoms of unrest are described by our Russian Correspondents.—An attempt has been made to assassinate the Governor of Lomzha, Russian Poland.—A strong assertion of Liberal principles has been made by the Zemstvos.—The Armenian disturbances in the Caucasus are becoming more acute, and arrests are frequent.

Spain.—The political situation is critical in consequence of the appointment of the ex-Archbishop of Manila to the Bishopric of Valencia. An agitation against octroi duties on foodstuffs has culminated in serious riots.

The Far East.—According to the Paris "Temps" Count Lamsdorff has resumed the direction of Russian affairs in the Far East and has cancelled everything that has taken place since Admiral Alexeieff's appointment. His policy consists in making to Japan as many concessions as possible in Korea and granting her in Manchuria the same treatment as to other Powers. Further, Russia will attempt to secure an alliance with Japan. Russia's attitude towards Japan's demands is said to be largely influenced by reports submitted to the Tsar as to the unpreparedness of the Russian forces in the Far East, and as to the effect of a war on the internal condition of the Empire. At Peking, Prince Ching has asked the French and British Ministers that their Governments and that of the United States should mediate between Japan and Russia. Prince Ching admits that the suggestion came from the Russian Minister. It is known that Japan cannot accept mediation; and the Japanese Government has intimated to the Russian Minister that an early response is desired to the last Japanese Note.—Our Peking Correspondent says the Russian forces east of Lake Baikal number 3,115 officers, 147,479 men, and 296 guns; an official calculation gives the total as 270,000 men. A report from Berlin is to the effect that the Russian troops in Manchuria are dying like flies. According to the "Matin" Japan is preparing an important military demonstration in Korea; and according to a Port Arthur report Russian forces were to leave for the Ya-lu on Tuesday and would probably make Ya-la a Russian river. A war tax is about to be levied in Japan.—Korea has intimated its intention of maintaining neutrality in case of war. A Seoul Correspondent says that Seoul is quiet, but the country districts are troubled. Our Tokio Correspondent reports the maltreatment of Japanese residents at Vladivostock by Russian marines. A man who was acting as Japanese interpreter to the Russian Attache at Tokio has been arrested as a suspected spy. At Niuchwang the Russians have removed a number of the Maritime Customs staff from the administration of the native Customs and have put a nominee of their own in his place.—A Japanese bank is lending the Chinese Government 3,00,000 yen on the security of an iron mine.—A report comes from St. Petersburg that Russia's pledge to respect the rights of other Powers in Manchuria does not include the Chinese treaties with United States and Japan.

Turkey. It is reported that Swera foff's Macedonian agents have proclaimed a fresh revolt for March 28. The Porte is complaining to the Powers of Bulgaria's attitude. Our Constantinople Correspondent says that an outbreak of war between Russia and Japan would come as a relief to both Turks and Bulgarians.

Uruguay. The complete dispersal of the rebel troops is officially announced.

Obituary. The Rev. Dr. Salmon, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; the Duke of Anhalt; the Bishop of Trinidad; the Bishop of Nassau; Sir Graham Berry; Sir Hugh MacDonell; Sir W. R. Murray; Sir Robert Forster; Sir Frederic Seager Hunt; Major-General D. Hasting; Mr. H. Freeman-Cohen.—"Times."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 26.

1ST LIFE GUARDS—Lieut. L E H M Darell is seconed for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS—Second Lieut. F G A Couper resigns his commission.

1ST DRAGOONS—Lieut. Sir R St. G C Gore, Bart resigns his commission. Gentleman Cadet R Houstoun, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

9TH LANCERS—Brevet Major Lord C C Bentinck, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice G H J S Smyth, D S O, seconded.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA).

Unattached—Lieut. H. Griffiths, relinquishes his commission and is granted the honorary rank of lieutenant in the Army, with permission to wear the uniform of the corps.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal horse and royal field artillery.—The undermentioned captains are seconded while students at the Staff College:—Brevet Major A. S. Buckle, H. L. Reed, V. C., H. D. De Pree, Brevet Major F. H. G. Stanton, P. P. de B. Radcliffe. The undermentioned supernumerary captains:—C. G. Stewart, D. S. O., vice Brevet Major A. S. Buckle, seconded: Brevet Major G. MacMunn, D. S. O., vice H. L. Reed, V. C. seconded; G. A. S. Cape, vice H. D. De Pree seconded; J. W. E. Donaldson, vice Brevet Major F. H. G. Stanton, seconded; J. Farquhar vice P. P. de B. Radcliffe, seconded. Second Lieut. K. L. Bath resigns his commission. Capt. H. C. T. Hildyard to be adjutant to complete establishment.

ROYAL GARRISON ART.—Capt H. E March to be major, vice A R Stuart, deceased. The undermentioned captains are seconded:—A W Grap, for service as remount officer; E A Saunders, D S O, for service on the Staff; W B Spender, while a student at the Staff College. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—G N Johnston, vice H E March: A E J Perkins, vice E G Waymouth, appointed adjutant, H Coningham vice R G Merriman, D S O, promoted J C Hanna, vice H A Reid, seconded; S R Pike, vice A E Harrison, promoted W N Gordon vice A J Saltra nWillet promoted; G MeK Franks, vice W B Spender seconded.

Lieut A H Moberly to be captain, vice H Robinson Lieut J D Crowday is seconded for service with the Indian Army

SCOTS GUARDS

Second Lieut. N G B Lechmere to be lieutenant, vice B H S Romally, D S O, seconded.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H W N Guinness, C B, from half-pay, to be colonel to command the 18th Regimental District (the Royal Irish Regt.), vice Col. J H A Spyer, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Col. H Kilgour, 35th Regimental District (the Royal Sussex Regt.), is placed on retired pay; Col. J O Quirk, C B, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of the 41st Regimental District (the Welsh Regt.), is placed on half pay:

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut M M Haldane to be captain, vice J Mackenzie, V C, seconded for service under the Colonial office.

The Norfolk Regt—Lieut L N Jones-Batem is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Prince Alberts (Somersetshire Light Infty)—Lieut R A M Currie, adjutant, to be captain, to complete establishment. Second Lieut H M Alexander to be lieutenant, vice R A M Currie, appointed adjutant.

The Leicestershire Regt. Second Lieut G D Nash to be lieutenant, vice G R Benson, resigned.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales Own (Yorkshire Regt) Second Lieut F C Shelmerdine is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers Lieut-Col and Brevet Col R L Payne, D S O on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay Major and Brevet Lieut Col R C C Cox to be lieutenant colonel vice R L Payne D S O Second Lieut W D Kenny to be lieutenant, vice T A D Best, appointed adjutant.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt,)—Capt. J F Ritchie resigns his commission. Supernumerary Capt H S Penuell, V C, to be captain, vice J F Ritchie.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps Lieut-Col and Brevet Col W. P Campbell aide-de-camp (extra) to the King, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay Major and Brevet Lieut-Col C R R McGrigor to be lieutenant-colonel, vice W P Campbell aide de-camp.

The Manthester Regt. Capt C Toodgood, D S O, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers. Capt and Brevet Major J D Croeker is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps, eseconded Lieut A Cochrane resigns his commison.

The Royal Garrison Regt...Supernumerary Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut P Hackett, from the King's (Liverpool Regt), to be quarter-master, to complete establishment.

The West India Regt. Major V S Smyth retires on retired pay.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut O Challis, from temporary half-pay, to be lieutenant. Lieut. O Challis to be captain.

STAFF.

Major K Combe, R A, to be brigade major Royal Art. Second Army Corps, vice Brevet Major R W Boger, R A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. The undermentioned officers of the Indian Army to be special service officers on the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force:—Capt. and Brevet Major A G Maxwell, 6th Prince of Wales' Cav.; Lieut. E C W Conway-Gordon, 3rd Skinner's Horse; Capt. G M Molloy, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse; Capt. C R Harbord, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

STAFF COLLEGE.

Lieut.-Col. L E Kiggell, from half-pay, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general, vice Lieut.-Col. E S May, C M G, appointed an assistant adjutant-general at headquarters.

ORDNANCE COLLEGE.

Capt. C E Phipps, R A, from an instructor, to be a professor, vice Major T H Crozier, R A, who has vacated that appointment.

HALF-PAY.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. L E Kiggell, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be lieutenant-colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J J Leverson, C M G, half-pay, R E, retires upon retired pay. Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut. T O'Shea, the Field Art, is granted the Hon. King's Royal Rifle Corps, is granted the honorary rank of captain Ridingmr, and Honary Lieut. J. Learmont, Royal, rank of Captain,

Admiralty, 26th January, 1904.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Second Lieutenants:—

Mr. William George Hiliary Miles.
Mr. Claude Attwood.
Mr. Melvill Stodart Innes.
Mr. Edward Thomas Nicolls Farmer.
Mr. Harold Shearman Godfrey Bird,
Dated 1st January, 1904.

Admiralty, 27th January, 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Captain Vernon Archibald Tisdall has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, Dated 26th January, 1904.

Admiralty, 28th January, 1904.

Sub-Lieutenant Geoffery Blake has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenants in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th October, 1903.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant:—

Hubert Edvin Gore-Langton.
Dated 15th June, 1902.

Kenneth Mervyn Bruce.
Dated 15th September, 1902.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is Sold by Medicine dealers every where.

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When All Other Remedies and Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired, worried mothers in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

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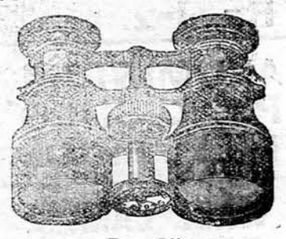

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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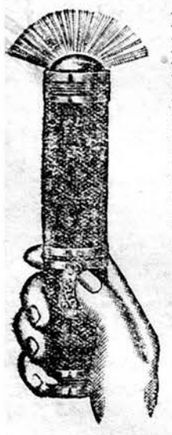

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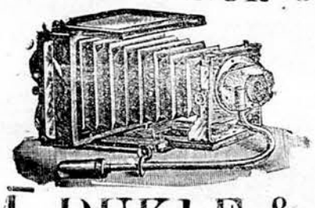

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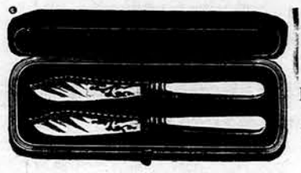

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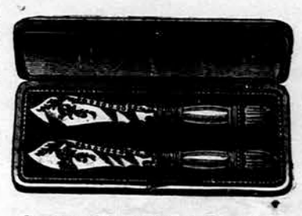

Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
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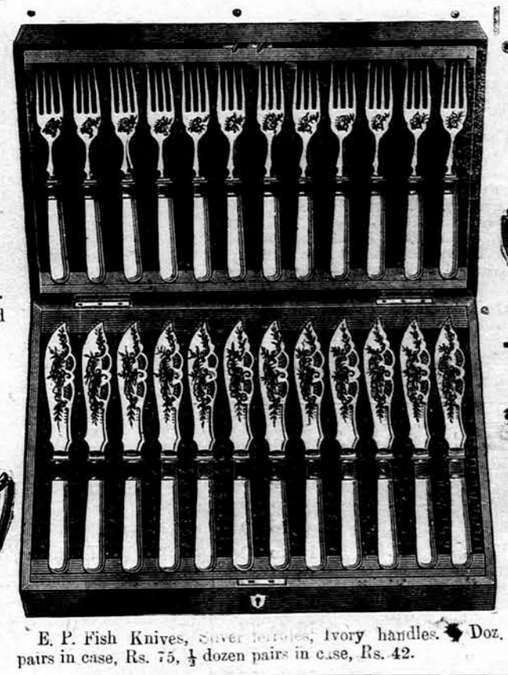

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